THE LITERARY DIGEST
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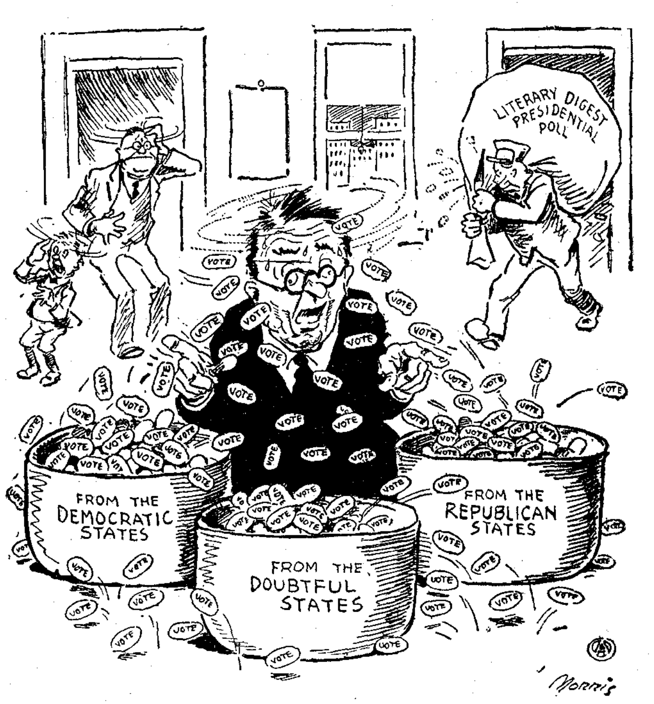
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

FINAL RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S" PRESIDENTIAL POLL

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULTS of next Tuesday's "most mixed-up national election in our history"? Shall we salute President Herbert Hoover, or President Alfred E. Smith? Will the "Solid South" be broken at last, politically assimilated with the rest of the country? Millions of dollars, thousands of men, will be employed to rush this information throughout the land; neither effort nor money will be considered if so much as five minutes may be saved in spreading the news. THE DIGEST promised, two months ago, to anticipate this news, not by minutes, but by days and weeks, utilizing for the purpose the largest "straw vote" ever attempted. The poll, whose final returns are tabulated herewith, has proved to be the greatest in history, with the complete returns some 380,000 votes beyond the record-making poll of 1924. The total of votes received, 2,767,263 out of a total of some 19,000,000 ballots sent out, represents a proportion of 14.6 per cent., considerably above the average for polls of this sort. The outstanding features of the completed poll are the great pluralities given Mr. Hoover in most of the States, the indicated Democratic gain over 1924, throughout most of the country, especially in the larger cities, and the Republican strength developed throughout the South. On the face of the returns Governor Smith is sure of the electoral vote of only four States—Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. With the exception of a few doubtful States, mostly in the South, Mr. Hoover has elsewhere a commanding lead. The total vote is in his favor by 1,750,584 to 987,795, a percentage of 63.2 for Hoover to 35.7 for Smith.


LITERARY DIGEST PRESIDENTIAL POLL
VOTE
FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATES
FROM THE DOUBTFUL STATES
FROM THE REPUBLICAN STATES
Morris

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SOMETHING OF A JOB

The DIGEST editor counting the political jumping beans.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

These results are hailed as "sensational," if not "beyond belief," even by the Republican publicists. The "jumping bean" tendency of this year's ballots is urged by many commentators in modification of the DIGEST figures. A common Democratic view is summed up by the Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont*, which announces that only two conclusions can be drawn, viz.:

> "(1) The prestige of THE LITERARY DIGEST as a conductor of accurate straw votes is going to be sunk; or (2) Gov. Alfred E. Smith's campaign for the Presidency is going to be sunk."

And Governor Smith's campaign is neither sunk, nor going to be sunk, proclaim the Democratic editors of the land. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee sends an analysis of the poll to every Chairman of a Democratic County Committee throughout the country, and hundreds of newspaper head-lines announce that "Raskob Challenges Poll by THE DIGEST." Mr. Raskob's letter closely follows the argument presented by Prof. Fabian Franklin, and discust in these columns last week. Mr. Raskob's comment runs, in part:

> "It is interesting to note that if the figures shown in the LITERARY DIGEST poll for the week of October 20, 1928, are corrected through applying the same errors as occurred in the 1924 poll, Governor Smith carries New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Illinois in the following ratios:

	Smith.	*Hoover.*
New York	364,770	179,217
Massachusetts	96,345	62,723
Connecticut	25,761	19,621
Illinois	177,135	140,872

These four States would contribute a total of 99 electoral votes to the Democratic nominee, and might very conceivably swing the election. "If THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll works out this year as it did in 1924," announces the strongly Democratic Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun*, "there will be a Democratic landslide—a result which would not surprize *The Enquirer-Sun*." Not many commentators take this extreme view, but such representative Democratic journals as the New York *World*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, the Sacramento *Bee*, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, and the Montgomery *Advertiser*, believe that the interpretation of Prof. Fabian Franklin and Mr. Raskob is correct. THE DIGEST has already explained that in 1924 the last-minute switch of votes from La Follette to Davis in the States mentioned may account for the underestimate of Democratic strength in these States; and that, if there is any such last-minute switch in the present election, it must be taken into account in considering the validity of the poll. A number of trained observers, among them David Lawrence, considered by many to be, in the words of *The Ohio State Journal*, "perhaps the most competent of all the national political correspondents, unless it be Mark Sullivan," profess to find such a switch in progress, especially in the border States and the so-called doubtful States of the West. Switches aside, however, the Republican experts come to the defense of their threatened majority. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, the eminent statistician, believes that THE DIGEST'S poll "indicates Herbert Hoover may achieve a more overwhelming victory than any previous President." Mark Sullivan, mentioned above, thus treats the points raised by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Raskob, in the following signed article in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Dr. Franklin finds that as to various individual States, the preceding DIGEST poll of 1924 was fallible, and concludes it may again be fallible this year as to individual States. This point means little. Any straw vote of the nation may be wrong as to some States. It is putting far too much strain on any straw vote to test its accuracy in each of forty-eight States. The validity of a straw vote lies in the gross results in which all variations of detail are averaged up. Straw votes, in short, if

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1928 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

Total votes received up to and including October 24, 1928

	ELECTORAL VOTE	HOOVER							SMITH						
		TOTAL 1928 VOTE	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1924						TOTAL 1928 VOTE	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1924					
			Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*
ALABAMA	12	13,997	4,351	7,221	41	1	10	2.373	12,298	757	9,604	52	2	2	1,881
ARIZONA	3	3,371	1,840	936	37	....	2	556	2,250	593	1,197	58	4	....	398
ARKANSAS	9	11,652	4,835	5,107	44	3	4	1,659	11,267	963	8,780	70	2	....	1,452
CALIFORNIA	13	89,103	62,283	10,686	1,113	19	463	14,539	41,566	22,717	9,766	1,525	18	38	7,502
COLORADO	6	16,800	11,236	2,627	169	11	18	2,739	6,779	2,452	2,829	237	17	1	1,243
CONNECTICUT	7	24,476	19,724	1,226	93	5	18	3,410	10,915	4,665	4,225	218	9	3	1,795
DELAWARE	3	4,113	2,828	671	30	....	1	583	1,422	356	803	26	1	....	236
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	..	3,765	1,474	489	12	....	3	1,787	2,092	525	663	25	2	....	877
FLORIDA	6	19,022	7,147	8,753	56	1	18	3,047	9,951	1,715	6,567	58	3	4	1,604
GEORGIA	14	10,507	3,468	5,270	71	3	2	1,693	12,023	787	9,411	67	9	1	1,748
IDAHO	4	6,038	4,224	642	166	....	3	1,003	3,005	1,301	1,008	179	4	....	513
ILLINOIS	29	156,641	119,729	10,806	1,346	68	57	24,635	97,535	43,970	32,675	2,327	124	44	18,395
INDIANA	15	54,756	38,605	7,977	213	13	56	7,892	25,250	9,088	11,813	335	12	22	3,980
IOWA	13	45,705	34,886	3,763	745	16	15	6,280	18,312	8,846	5,714	946	9	14	2,783
KANSAS	10	45,094	32,366	5,832	264	12	17	6,603	12,154	4,907	4,870	247	7	5	2,118
KENTUCKY	13	24,439	14,407	6,524	109	4	8	3,387	16,390	3,407	10,225	206	12	15	2,525
LOUISIANA	10	10,053	2,997	5,410	30	....	3	1,613	14,027	1,786	9,755	70	2	4	2,410
MAINE	6	15,814	12,343	904	26	2	2	2,537	5,425	2,123	2,302	66	4	....	930
MARYLAND	8	15,911	8,621	4,326	128	5	10	2,821	9,915	2,574	5,160	255	3	1	1,922
MASSACHUSETTS	18	78,309	64,283	2,844	335	9	15	10.823	39,029	18,719	12,990	945	20	5	6,350
MICHIGAN	15	71,947	55,262	5,454	373	20	58	10,780	25,069	13,818	6,524	518	23	28	4,158
MINNESOTA	12	67,570	49,651	4,695	1,005	691	35	11,493	29,712	14,868	7,311	1,354	687	10	5,482
MISSISSIPPI	10	4,712	1,034	2,791	9	1	2	875	10,157	682	7,679	19	4	1	1,772
MISSOURI	18	62,613	42,780	12,135	409	17	32	7,240	33,849	10.899	18,127	547	27	10	4,239
MONTANA	4	7,352	5,040	1,031	119	18	....	1,144	3,388	1,315	1,234	179	12	....	648
NEBRASKA	8	22,951	14,956	4,142	290	4	8	3.551	10,693	4,060	4,478	345	6	11	1,796
NEVADA	3	1,472	1,026	209	29	....	....	208	737	232	329	33	....	1	142
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	10,104	8,066	635	29	....	2	1,372	3,826	1,457	1,614	40	2	....	713
NEW JERSEY	14	55,775	42,393	5,125	231	10	24	7,992	20,975	8,793	8,220	393	14	11	3,544
NEW MEXICO	3	2,951	1,665	812	35	....	1	438	1,694	434	957	39	1	....	263
NEW YORK	45	218,920	162,365	23,143	1,182	79	90	32.061	185,659	58,466	88,411	4,236	332	57	34,157
NORTH CAROLINA	12	21,961	11,764	7,054	71	5	4	3,063	15,608	1,491	11,765	90	2	....	2,260
NORTH DAKOTA	5	7,413	5,072	1,170	75	8	2	1,086	4,139	2,431	938	85	12	....	673
OHIO	24	97,852	69,299	13,661	925	16	26	13,925	40,719	16,836	15,839	1,392	21	15	6,616
OKLAHOMA	10	29,585	14,331	10,722	90	37	8	4,397	12,270	2,656	7,380	105	14	3	2,112
OREGON	5	16,102	11,263	2,170	122	4	22	2,521	7,622	3,943	2,188	242	2	3	1,244
PENNSYLVANIA	38	177,598	133,763	14,537	871	89	330	28,008	88,627	48,798	22,013	1,394	184	44	16,194
RHODE ISLAND	5	10,001	8,241	374	24	1	3	1,358	4,908	2,278	1,763	74	1	1	791
SOUTH CAROLINA	9	3,442	734	2,037	10	1	....	660	8,936	882	6,619	8	3	2	1,422
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	11,016	8,279	1,116	101	21	4	1,495	4,618	2,302	1,445	128	40	5	698
TENNESSEE	12	22,817	12,019	7,386	66	6	4	3,336	15,664	1,944	11,202	91	2	2	2,423
TEXAS	20	52,864	13,859	31,476	155	9	5	7,360	35,626	3,876	26,205	204	5	....	5,336
UTAH	4	5,316	3,761	668	49	6	....	832	3,539	1,436	1,381	120	25	....	577
VERMONT	4	9,053	7,240	377	20	2	4	1,410	2,660	1,174	966	40	1	1	478
VIRGINIA	12	24,019	10,050	10,018	150	8	19	3,774	15,870	2,013	11,365	108	4	1	2,379
WASHINGTON	7	24,191	17,334	2,619	365	64	28	3,781	9,821	5,100	2,500	367	97	8	1,749
WEST VIRGINIA	8	17,480	11,822	3,407	95	7	6	2,143	9,606	2,382	5,881	98	22	2	1,221
WISCONSIN	13	32,085	24,470	1,795	606	2	67	5,145	22,175	11,299	5,463	1,159	3	20	4,231
WYOMING	3	2,849	2,005	389	39	1	....	415	1,263	465	495	66	5	....	232
STATE UNKNOWN	..	9,007	5,134	1,321	64	3	14	2,471	6,757	1,866	2,861	128	7	2	1,893
TOTALS	531	1,750,584	1,206,325	264,483	12,637	1,302	1,523	264,314	987,795	360,447	433,510	21,514	1,822	397	170,105

(La Follette registered in 1924 in different States as Socialist, Farmer Laborite, Progressive, and Non-partizan, in various combinations. Readers may infer the distribution of his vote, too complicated to be detailed in the table.)

VOTES FROM THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA

In these three large cities the entire enrolled electorate is being polled. The totals given below are included in the table of ballots by States shown on the opposite page.

	HOOVER							SMITH						
	Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924						Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924					
		Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*
Chicago	99,916	76,789	5,477	878	40	19	16,713	71,810	32,397	23,283	1,596	76	24	14,434
New York City—														
Manhattan	25,176	17,483	3,107	210	6	4	4,366	40,373	10,810	20,138	915	81	5	8,424
Bronx	14,012	9,381	2,270	162	15	1	2,183	27,317	8,708	12,624	836	59	10	5,080
Kings	39,561	27,603	5,674	286	21	9	5,968	51,340	14,664	25,326	1,403	104	16	9,827
Queens	22,458	16,151	3,122	141	11	1	3,032	17,756	4,993	9,478	315	31	1	2,938
Richmond	4,657	3,262	685	21	....	1	688	3,984	888	2,314	59	5	2	716
Total N. Y. City	105,864	73,880	14,858	820	53	16	16,237	140,770	40,063	69,880	3,528	280	34	26,985
Philadelphia	69,704	54,530	3,209	275	34	30	11,626	48,429	28,981	9,649	454	70	16	9,259

they cover sufficient territory and are otherwise carefully taken, are apt to be accurate indexes. The Digest poll of 1924 did forecast the nation-wide result with approximate accuracy."

As to the poll's indication that Hoover may receive in the neighborhood of 63 per cent. of the total vote, says Mr. Sullivan, "this is so sensational as to call for examination." He considers the possibility that the poll ballots may have gone prevailingly to a "white-collar" group, that negro voters have not received due representation, that foreign-language groups and women voters, also, have failed of proper representation. He finds, however, that these various tendencies, if present, tend to cancel each other. His conclusion runs:

> "The Literary Digest poll, so far as it forecasts Mr. Hoover's election, is in agreement with other similar indexes and with the judgment of competent observers. There is no index and no serious judgment running to the contrary. In so far as The Digest's poll indicates that Mr. Hoover will have the unprecedented proportion of 63 per cent. of the popular vote, one feels like querying it because it is sensational. There is, however, no available evidence to the contrary more dependable than the Digest poll itself."

The Digest, as was announced in the first article on the poll and has been emphasized since, presents its figures in an absolutely non-partizan way, or an "omnipartizan" way, as one friendly editor puts it, with the desire only to get at the facts in the case, and so fairly present them that its readers may draw their own conclusions. The present huge polling list is the work of a number of years, founded originally on the telephone books of all parts of the country, expanded, with the elimination of duplications, by the lists of automobile owners of the country, and, in many places, by registration lists. The list of Digest subscribers is not included as a unit, as a good many commentators seem to believe, when crediting the whole polling list with a "highbrow" tendency, and a companion tendency to minimize the Democratic strength by from 5 to 10 per cent.

VOTES FOR MINOR CANDIDATES

	Thomas (*Soc.*)	Foster (*Work.*)	Varney (*Proh.*)
	Total Vote	Total Vote	Total Vote
Alabama	46	27	34
Arizona	21	20	21
Arkansas	79	28	26
California	1,014	447	434
Colorado	136	74	73
Connecticut	192	75	26
Delaware	19	4	5
District of Columbia	60	12	14
Florida	65	29	33
Georgia	38	28	48
Idaho	92	30	29
Illinois	1,540	1,008	247
Indiana	344	183	138
Iowa	316	187	112
Kansas	282	147	179
Kentucky	84	40	71
Louisiana	41	24	26
Maine	68	17	29
Maryland	144	61	416
Massachusetts	590	283	215
Michigan	345	405	111
Minnesota	513	347	196
Mississippi	27	18	43
Missouri	266	113	99
Montana	77	44	24
Nebraska	161	109	70
Nevada	10	4	10
New Hampshire	43	21	21
New Jersey	510	174	72
New Mexico	16	10	3
New York	5,093	1,778	470
North Carolina	56	41	83
North Dakota	74	55	36
Ohio	577	491	141
Oklahoma	246	99	59
Oregon	202	99	45
Pennsylvania	1,213	608	493
Rhode Island	56	34	12
South Carolina	26	24	29
South Dakota	64	50	33
Tennessee	60	39	82
Texas	186	98	88
Utah	53	24	11
Vermont	27	22	29
Virginia	73	50	74
Washington	268	121	115
West Virginia	61	41	28
Wisconsin	841	158	172
Wyoming	25	16	7
State Unknown	116	62	87
Total	16,456	7,879	4,549

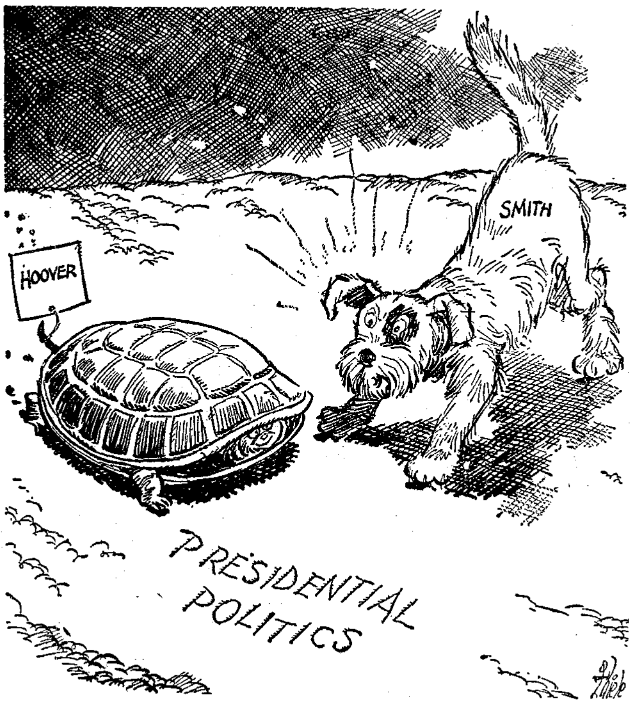
Readers of this article may make up their own lists of electoral votes by referring to the column of such votes, placed immediately after the names of the States in the large table. The two States where the vote is close, as Alabama and Arkansas, may possibly be credited to Smith on the ground that they are normally Democratic. The feature of the poll that most appeals to several commentators who have taken the trouble to compare the present figures with the actual recorded vote of 1924 is the large increase of Democratic strength in Philadelphia and Chicago, two of the three large cities polled. The distributed vote of all three is shown at the top of this page. In Philadelphia, it will be noticed, Smith polls 48,429 votes to 69,704 for Hoover, a proportion, roughly, of 3 votes for Smith to 4¼ for Hoover. In the 1924 election, Philadelphia gave 347,457 votes to Coolidge to 54,213 votes to Davis, or in the ratio, approximately, of 6½ to 1. Similarly, Cook County, including Chicago, gave Coolidge in 1924 approximately 3 votes to every 1 for Davis. The present Digest figures are in an approximate ratio of 10 to 7. The New York City vote of 1924 stood 626,111 for Coolidge to 489,172 for Davis. The present poll figures, 105,864 for Hoover to 140,770 for Smith, indicate a strong increase of Democratic sentiment here.

However the election harmonizes with the Digest poll, comments the Los Angeles *Evening Express* (Rep.), it seems to be settled that "one result already is determined—the Solid South has forever disappeared as a political factor." And that, believes this editor, "is indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished," since:

> "The passing of the day when the South felt itself obliged to support the nominee of the Democratic party, regardless of its real preferences, and even regardless of its own interests, can not but be hailed with profound satisfaction by every intelligent citizen. Our judgment is that Hoover will break the Solid South and achieve in that one of the most notable results in the history of American politics."

HOOVER'S CHARGE THAT SMITH IS SOCIALISTIC

THE CHARGE THAT THE DEMOCRATS favor "state socialism," made by Mr. Hoover in his New York speech, brought a sharp reply from Governor Smith at Boston a few days later, and started in the closing days of the campaign the first semblance of a direct debate between the two candidates. And, naturally, the debate is echoed in the Republican and Democratic papers. According to a Baltimore *Sun* correspondent, the Hoover speech was welcomed at Smith headquarters—even tho it was considered Hoover's best political plea to date—as promising "the liveliest piece of political dueling in the campaign." The contrast in editorial opinion of the Hoover utterance is shown in the fact that the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), using sporting-page language, feels that "Mr. Hoover landed a solid blow on the Democratic solar-plexus," while the Baltimore *Sun*, supporting Smith, characterizes the speech as "little drops of buncombe." Some Hoover supporters, like the Providence *Journal*, go so far as to predict that the address "will rank with the greatest of American State papers." The Newark *Ledger* (Ind.) calls it "the product of a master-mind." "Herbert Hoover's New York speech is the greatest outline of constructive government and what he will do as President uttered by a candidate in decades," we read in the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.). "Magnificent," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) can not recall "a broader and loftier public utterance in American political history."



THE PUP: "NOW HOW ARE YOU GONNA FIGHT A THING LIKE THAT?"

—Thiele in the Kalamazoo *Gazette*.

The general topic of the Hoover speech of October 22 was the relation of government to industry. The Republican candidate dwelt upon the great increase in our prosperity in the last seven and a half years and asserted that this would have been impossible without the aid of the "wise policies" of the Republican party. This country, he went on, has developed in its economic structure an "American system" based on equality of opportunity and "decentralized local responsibility." During the war, "to a large degree we regimented our whole people temporarily into a socialistic state," returning afterward to the old basis. Mr. Hoover continued:

> "There has been revived in this campaign, however, a series of proposals which, if adopted, would be a long step toward the abandonment of our American system and a surrender to the destructive operation of governmental conduct of commercial business. Because the country is faced with difficulty and doubt over certain national problems—that is, Prohibition, farm-relief, and electrical power—our opponents propose that we must thrust government a long way into the businesses which give rise to these problems. In effect, they abandon the tenets of their own party and turn to State socialism as a solution for the difficulties presented by all three. It is proposed that we shall change from Prohibition to the State purchase and sale of liquor. If their agricultural-relief program means anything, it means that the Government shall directly or indirectly buy and sell and fix prices of agricultural products. And we are to go into the hydro-electric-power business. In other words, we are confronted with a huge program of government in business."

Then followed a long description of the ill-effects of government activity in business, "the destruction of self-government," the expansion of bureaucracy, the lessening of efficiency, and—

> "Even if governmental conduct of business could give us more efficiency instead of less efficiency, the fundamental objection to it would remain unaltered and unabated. It would destroy political equality. It would increase rather than decrease abuse and corruption. It would stifle initiative and invention. It would undermine the development of leadership. It would cramp and cripple the mental and spiritual energies of our people. It would extinguish equality and opportunity. It would dry up the spirit of liberty and progress. For these reasons, primarily, it must be resisted."

Mr. Hoover's policy, he explains, does not mean giving up national resources, and, indeed, where the Government is engaged in certain kinds of public works, "it will at times necessarily produce power or commodities as a by-product." Furthermore, our great business units must be regulated, and the Republican party has declared that in the case of public utilities having a partial monopoly, "there must be the fullest and most complete control of rates, services, and finances"—"these businesses must be conducted with glass pockets." Returning to his praise of the American system, Mr. Hoover declared that under it our nation "has come nearer to the abolition of poverty than humanity has ever reached before." "The slogan of progress is changing from the full dinner-pail to the full garage." And such economic welfare is essential in more than merely materialistic ways, for "a people can not make progress in poverty."

Here is no mere "campaign gesture," declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), "it is the truth taught by our entire experience as a nation. The Boston *Herald* (Rep.) has not the slightest doubt "that Governor Smith's theory is that governmental intervention is a sovereign remedy for various ills." As the Camden *Post* (Rep.) sees it, "Mr. Hoover scrapes off the label of 'Liberalism' that has been pasted to the Smith standard and shows beneath it the brand of 'Bureaucracy.'" And we read in the Boston *News Bureau* (Ind.):

> "The two portraits of Uncle Sam are what the voter is given to gaze and ponder upon—the Federal father of all of us, whose rule is wisely light and least interfering with our liberty and development, or the type that would meddle and usurp. It is the latter picture that lurks behind many of the Democratic candidate's notions—whether or not he fully perceives it.
>
> "Whether it be in buying up segments of great crops, or bossing and in part paying for huge dams and power-plants, or entering into a cumbersome liquor enterprise, with a hodge-podge of State-lines on the map, such is the inevitable implication. And it does not and can not, as Hoover elaborates in detail, mean either collective or individual welfare and growth."

"The issue is one of broad tendencies and long standing," argues the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.):

> "It was a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, William Jennings Bryan, who seriously and aggressively advocated the

government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph, and telephone. It was Democratic leadership which rushed the nation into the destructive experiment of government operation of the railroads as a war emergency. It is not mere chance which causes the present alinement, with the Republican candidate urging private operation of water-power utilities and the Democratic candidate urging government operation."

With the main theme of the Hoover address—"of controlled individualism as against spreading bureaucracy"—the Washington *News* of the Scripps-Howard chain agrees. And so do Hoover newspapers all over the country, like the Portland (Me.) *Express*, Hartford *Courant*, Washington *Post*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Indianapolis *Star*, Portland *Oregonian*, and Los Angeles *Times*.

The real answer to the Hoover speech comes not in the editorial columns of the Democratic newspapers but in the speech made only two nights later in Boston by Governor Smith. The Governor called the roll of prominent men in the Republican party "who entertain the same socialistic ideas that I do about the development of water-power," naming former President Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, former Governor Miller of New York, and Owen D. Young. Then he remarked, "let us see who are some of the Socialists on farm-relief," and he proceeded to mention the name of "the Republican candidate for Vice-President," Vice-President Dawes, Frank O. Lowden, and "all the members of Congress who voted for farm-relief." Then the Governor came to Prohibition:

"At Madison Square Garden, last Monday night, my proposed solution of the problem was referred to as socialism. Does Mr. Hoover seriously desire the American people to believe that the application of the Jeffersonian Democratic theory of States' rights is socialism? He does not mean that. He could not make it good in a hundred years, and, so far as he is concerned, anything constructive he has not got, not even a suggestion; and yet, if my plan is socialistic, then the present bootlegging and hijacking and racketeering that is going on is anarchy."

Of "this cry of socialism," raised by Mr. Hoover, Governor Smith observes: "I have heard it applied in answer to practically every forward-looking, constructive suggestion that has meant the betterment of the human element during that quarter of a century." He refers, of course, to his 25 years of public service. And when it comes to "this wondrous wave of prosperity," and Republicans' claims that their party has filled the workingman's gasoline tank and put the nation "in the silk-stocking class," and that there is now "a chicken for every pot," the Democratic candidate brings up Department of Labor statistics showing that the average textile-worker gets $17.30 a week: "Now, just draw on your imagination for a moment, and see if you can, in your mind's eye, picture a man at $17.30 a week going out to a chicken dinner in his own automobile, with silk socks on."

"Mr. Hoover's attempt to make Governor Smith appear as a man who believes in government in business is quite ridiculous," declares Chairman Raskob of the Democratic National Committee. The Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* agree in saying that Mr. Hoover has simply set up a man of straw and proceeded to knock him down. In doing so, the Virginia paper goes on to assert, "Mr. Hoover was guilty of a deliberately misleading act." Other Democratic papers admit that the Republican candidate made an able speech, altho they do not agree with his conclusions. Among these papers are the New York *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and New York *World*. But that does not mean that they can not find specific fault with it. *The World* sums up a long and detailed analysis of the Hoover speech in a leading editorial, with this conclusion:

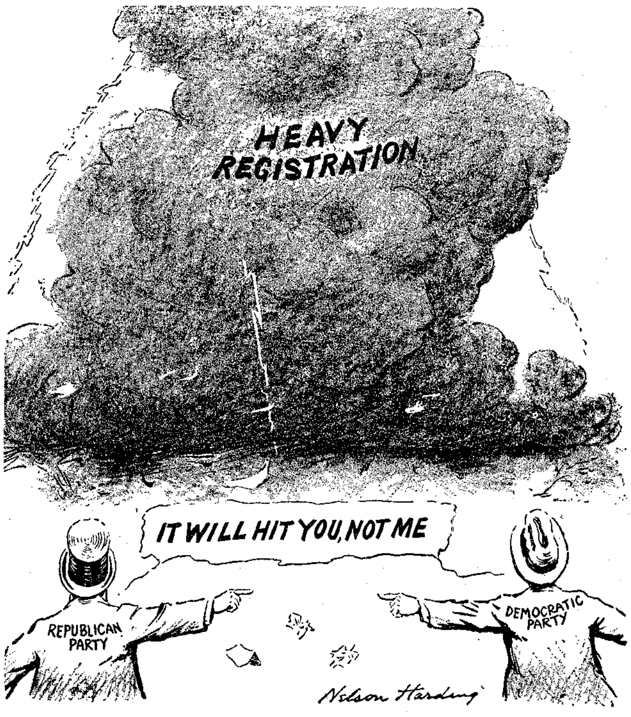
"As to Prohibition, Governor Smith's position is consistent with, and Mr. Hoover's position is inconsistent with, that 'decentralized local responsibility' which Mr. Hoover rightly says 'is the base' of the 'American system.'

"As to farm-relief, Governor Smith's position is consistent with the votes of a majority of the representatives not only of his own party but of Mr. Hoover's party.

"The same is true of electrical power."

A similar editorial appears on the front page of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). "Coming down to the fact," it is remarked toward the end, "one perceives that when Mr. Hoover uses the Smith policy on Prohibition as a basis for his argument, he becomes merely grotesque; when he uses the Smith policy on farm-relief, he indicts himself; and when he uses the Smith policy on water-power, he must needs absurdly inflate its significance as a variation from the prevailing order."

Such a Hoover supporter as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) "is not very sympathetic with the speech," saying in part:



STORM WARNINGS

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"When 'government in business' is analyzed, it is apparent that, in practise, as much 'socialism' is threatened by one party as by the other.

"It is only fair to point out that Governor Smith hasn't the remotest desire to smash that imposing structure [of our prosperity], or to turn this Republic over to the Bolsheviks. Certainly, the last man who would countenance it is Mr. Raskob, who is said to be a millionaire one hundred times over."

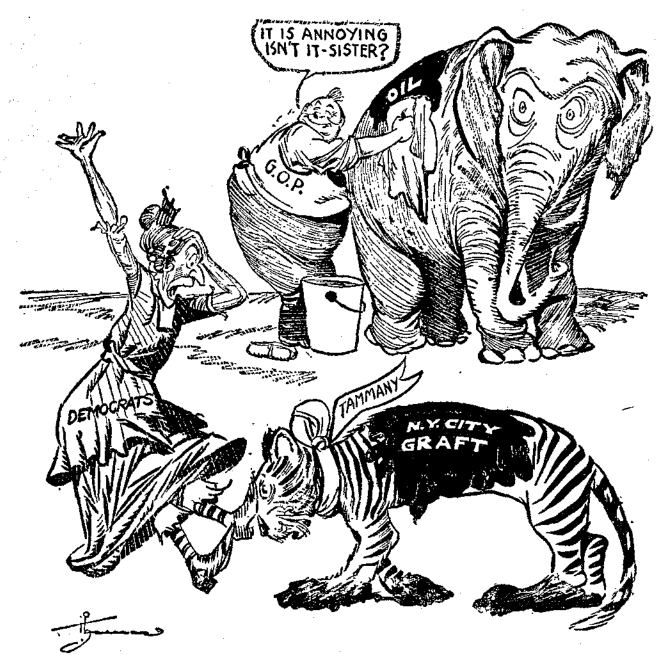
After the Madison Square Garden speech, says Heywood Broun, writing in his New York *Telegram* column, "it will be ludicrous to maintain that Herbert Hoover is a liberal and the deserving heir of Roosevelt or La Follette. When a man begins to shake his head and call the other fellow 'socialistic,' you may safely set him down as a conservative." Senator Norris, the Nebraska progressive, coming out definitely for Smith, said:

"Power, cheap electric power, for the use of every home and every industry throughout the nation—that is the major issue in this campaign. Governor Smith stands right on that. Herbert Hoover stands 100 per cent. wrong. How any progressive in the United States can support him now, after his Madison Square Garden address, in which he slapped every progressive-minded man and woman in America in the face, my God, I can not conceive it."

Finally, Socialist candidates and spokesmen declare that it is ridiculous for Mr. Hoover to accuse Governor Smith of socialism. "The most Smith ever did was to borrow a Socialist sock or vest," declares Presidential candidate Norman Thomas.

A SPLASH OF OIL IN THE CAMPAIGN

WILL SALT CREEK PROVE next Tuesday to be a tributary of Salt River, that bitter imaginary stream up which defeated politicians are supposed to navigate to oblivion? Some such question sounds hopefully through much of the Democratic comment on the eleventh-hour revelation that the contract between the United States Government and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company for the sale of oil from the Salt Creek government oil reserve was illegal. This contract, which is said to have involved a loss of millions of dollars to the nation, was declared invalid on October 16 by Attorney-General Sargent. It was made in 1922 by Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior, and was renewed last February by Fall's successor, Dr. Hubert Work, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is in charge of Mr. Hoover's campaign. The ruling of the Republican Attorney-General, some observers affirm, gave the Democratic Presidential candidate "the first big 'break' since the campaign began." "The stars in their courses are fighting for Smith, for the Salt Creek case provides just that touch of immediacy which the corruption issue required to become a flaming injury demanding the condemnation of the public conscience," declares a Southern Democratic daily, the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*. "The taint of oil apparently can not be erased from the Republican party," remarks *The Ledger-Dispatch* (Dem.), of Norfolk, Virginia. And in Josephus Daniels's Democratic Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, we read:



A HORSE APIECE

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"The present decision that the renewal of that Salt Creek contract by Dr. Hubert Work for the benefit of Sinclair was illegal comes only after the New York *World* announced a series of articles exposing this additional phase of the oil scandal.

"The move by the Government, through the Attorney-General, to cancel the Sinclair Salt Creek lease follows the pattern set by the Coolidge Administration when the Teapot Dome scandal emerged on the front pages. Senator Walsh's exposé and public condemnation forced the dismissal of responsible Cabinet members.

"The indelible smudge of oil that drove Daugherty, Fall, and Denby from the Cabinet, that disgraced Will Hays—this stain that is smeared even over Candidate Hoover, who watched the forces of corruption work, and kept his peace, now is found on the fingers of Fall's successor, Dr. Work.

"It isn't argued that Dr. Work got any of the corrupt money. It might be argued, tho, that in continuing the secret contract between the Government and Sinclair for the Salt Creek oil, a contract that in violation of law contained a renewal option not appearing in other bids for the oil, Dr. Work was making good the Republican debt to Sinclair.

"It becomes increasingly difficult for Republican apologists and defenders to argue the personal responsibility for governmental corruption. Even under this line of reasoning, the whole party can not escape the condemnation that attaches to such a large and important part of its personnel."

"Nobody suspects the Doctor of anything but grave negligence; but while he is engaged in telling the country that the Republican party alone can be trusted to run the Government honestly and efficiently, he would do well to steer clear of the subject of Republican conservation of our natural resources—particularly oil," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). "Chairman Work hasn't been corrupt," agrees the independent Springfield *Republican*, "but what makes one sick is that, as Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Work should not have been more suspicious of a Fall contract with Sinclair presented for renewal." If Hoover should be defeated, adds this Massachusetts daily, "this would be one of the 'breaks' contributing to Republican overthrow."

The New York *Telegram*, one of the influential Scripps-Howard group of papers which are supporting Mr. Hoover for the Presidency, calls upon the Republican candidate to "unload" his campaign manager. Says *The Telegram:*

"In welcoming the nomination of Hoover, this newspaper emphasized that one of his hardest jobs would be to get rid of the Republican 'old gang'—the Slemps, the Vares, the Works—clinging to the band-wagon. Hoover can not help that. But he can prevent them from continuing party leadership. Hoover should unseat Work.

"'We have found the man to beat Hoover,' was the sarcastic comment of a famous Republican Senator when Work was made Campaign Chairman. Since then, wherever he personally has touched the campaign, there has been an almost unbroken line of errors.

"The only question now is when to unload Work. The sooner the better, in our judgment."

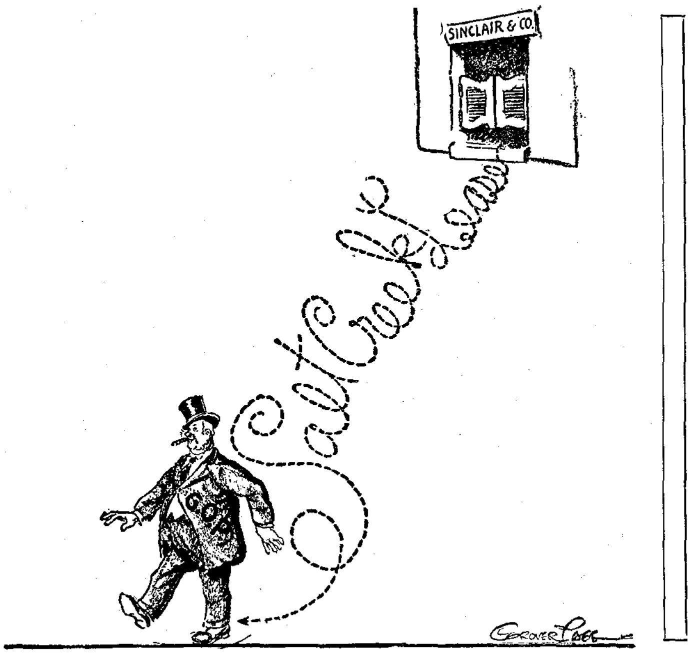
The known facts in the Salt Creek case are briefly summarized as follows by the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Ind. Rep.):

"The contract was awarded Sinclair's company by Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior. It contained a secret five-year renewal clause, and last February Dr. Work, as Secretary of the Interior, renewed it in the regular course of business. Nothing was made public about the transaction, so far as we recall, but Senator Walsh, of Montana, found out about it, and as long ago as last March filed objection to the renewal. Governor Smith charges that, if it had not been for Senator Walsh's insistence, the whole matter would have been kept dark until after the election. However that may be, it did become public on October 15, when Attorney-General Sargent, assigned by President Coolidge to investigate, declared the renewal invalid and void. In the meantime Sinclair and his associates are said to have cleaned up $2,000,000 out of the renewed lease."

On the receipt of the Attorney-General's opinion, Roy O. West, acting Secretary of the Interior, stopt deliveries of oil from the Salt Creek field to the Sinclair company, and ordered an investigation of all remaining oil contracts made by Mr. Fall.

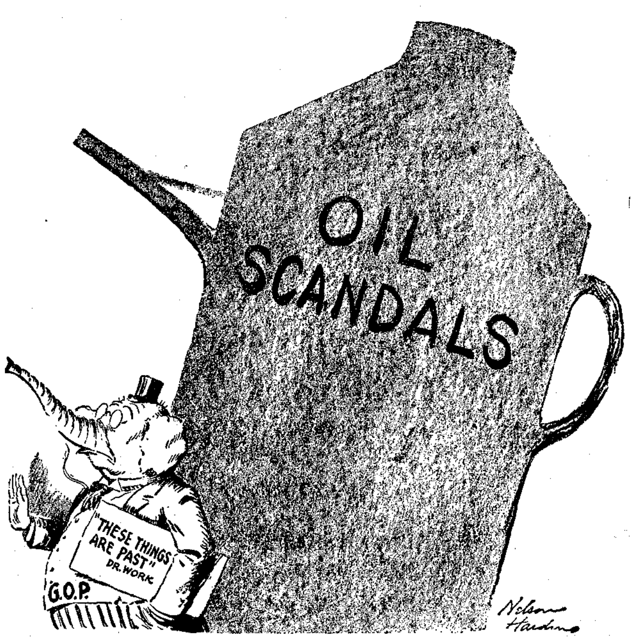
When first asked for comment on the case, Dr. Work is reported to have said: "I have no comment to make. Those things are past. People are tired of hearing of these oil leases." Almost immediately afterward, however, he issued to the press a statement which reads in part as follows:

"The criticism of my renewal of the Salt Creek purchasing contract is entirely of campaign origin. The terms of the contract, as made before I took office, required this renewal after the expiration of the first five-year term. I referred the matter in regular course to the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, my official legal adviser. He reported that there was


SINCLAIR & CO.
Salt Creek lease
G.O.P.
George Page

THE MAN WHO REFORMED

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*



"ALL BEHIND US!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF IT

no choice but to renew the contract. As is customary, I acted upon this official advice.

"Senator Walsh did not call the attention of the Senate Public Land Committee to the Salt Creek purchasing contract or its renewals until now. On the contrary, Senator Walsh, on February 17, 1928, while the renewal of the contract was pending, wrote a letter to W. G. Williams at No. 110 Broadway, in which he said:

"'I am unable to understand how the Government can escape the obligation to renew the contract with the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, except it treats it as void or voidable.

"'I regret to say that I am obliged to agree with the Secretary that he is legally bound to renew, altho I have not been able to give the subject the study that it ought to have in order to arrive at a conclusion such as would be reached by a good lawyer after a careful study. I assume the Secretary has taken the advice of his counsel.'

"In other words, I did exactly what Senator Walsh declares in effect he would have done if he had been the Secretary of the Interior. I was confronted with the self-renewing contract. I took the advice of my official counsel, who told me that there was nothing I could do except to make the renewal. I took his advice. That is the whole story."

Governor Smith reviewed the Salt Creek oil case in his Chicago speech of October 19, and followed the recital with the statement in the Republican platform that "the record of the present Administration is the guaranty of what you may expect in the next—if we win." Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Dem.), of Montana, announces that he will ask for a Congressional investigation of Dr. Work's renewal of the Salt Creek contract; Senator Arthur Capper (Rep.), of Kansas, declares that "there have been too many secret oil contracts"; and the New York *Times* quotes Joseph A. Phelan, oil expert for the United States Shipping Board from 1919 to 1925, who tried to prevent the renewal of the contract, as saying:

> "In my mind, Teapot Dome sinks into insignificance when compared with Salt Creek. Salt Creek can produce 100,000 barrels of oil a day. Up to date it has produced in excess of 100,000,000 barrels of the best oil in the world.
>
> "Every acre of oil land in the Salt Creek Field is owned outright by the Government. The potential value and resources are so great they can not even be estimated."

"The Republican Administration has been caught in another gigantic betrayal of the oil resources supposed to be conserved in the interest of the American people," declares the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), and in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) we read:

> "On its face it may look as tho the Attorney-General had taken a brave course in making this decision, so disastrous to Dr. Work, in the heat of a political campaign. But it should be noted that the decision was held up for seven months, and was not made public until a threat of exposure brought it out."

Denying that the case has any political significance, the Republican Manchester *Union* has this to say:

> "There will be general satisfaction with the action of the Interior Department in the termination of the contract between the Government and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company for the sale of the government royalty oil in Salt Creek district. The Democratic politicians, naturally, will endeavor to make political capital from the action; for that matter they have done so already, but common sense dictates that any dereliction in this case should not be charged up against Herbert Hoover, any more than the conviction of a grafting New York City borough President should be laid up against Governor Smith. Dispassionate reflection reveals that both parties have their crooks, also that the large majorities of the membership in the parties are honest men and women, who cherish an abiding desire that all crooked officials, regardless of party affiliation, shall be brought to justice."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices that while the Government may have been slow in its attack upon the illegal oil leases and contracts, "it became relentless and thorough after it discovered the seriousness of the corruption." The Republican Administration, agrees the independent Kansas City *Star,* is "mopping up after Fall"; and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), commenting on Governor Smith's Chicago speech, remarks:

> "We note that Al made little use of the latest oil-lease development—the revocation of the Sinclair Salt Creek district license—than his initial glee at the news of it might have led the public to expect. Of course, it is a little difficult to show that Republican initiative in revoking the license is an evidence of moral turpitude on the part of the Republican Administration. If Al had developed the significance of the Attorney-General's action he would have been compelled to admit proof that the interests which had a liaison with Fall have lost all influence with the Coolidge régime."

A MERGER IN ENTERTAINMENT

THE TIME WHEN A BROADWAY "HIT," a Yale-Army football game, or a championship fistic battle can be seen and heard simultaneously by millions of persons in thousands of theaters throughout the United States is brought appreciably nearer, thinks a writer in the New York *World*, by the recent merger of huge radio, motion-picture, and vaudeville interests. In this new combination, a holding company known as the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, the Radio Corporation of America, closely affiliated with General Electric and Westinghouse, say New York newspapers, will supply the technical facilities for broadcasting the production of talking pictures, and, eventually, for television; the Keith-Albee-Orpheum circuit will provide a large chain of theaters and a selected staff of entertainers, and F. B. O. Productions will supply the facilities for making motion-pictures. Two men yet in their thirties—David Sarnoff, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation; and Joseph P. Kennedy, President of F. B. O., both of whom began their careers on nothing, are the directing minds in the new merger. Mr. Sarnoff will be Chairman of the Board. Through the Keith-Albee-Orpheum circuit, by ownership, lease, or booking arrangements, we are told, the new holding company will start with 700 theaters, in which it can entertain approximately 2,000,000 persons. The significance of this combination is strest by an editorial in *The World*, which says:

Underwood & Underwood photograph

THE "HEAD MAN"

As Moran and Mack might say, in the radio, television, motion-picture, and amusement merger recently announced. He is David Sarnoff, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board of the new Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

"This merger marks a distinctly new development in the field of entertainment. Horizontal combinations among theaters and moving-picture houses have long been under way, and to-day there are a number of theater chains which control houses in all parts of the country by the hundreds. This new merger, however, represents a development in many ways parallel with the so-called vertical combination in industry. It brings together not only numerous units performing the same functions, but it links these with others performing successive steps in the total process.

"Under unified management these various supplementary activities should offer new opportunities for devising and broadcasting entertainment and instruction. It is even possible, with the further development of transatlantic radio communication and of television, that millions of people in thousands of theaters, here and abroad, will not only enjoy the same entertainment, but simultaenously witness important events as they occur throughout the civilized world."

For months, says a New York *Herald Tribune* article:

"Scientific men have demonstrated additional discoveries here and there. Motion-pictures have been shown in color, talking-pictures are already the accepted thing, and thousands of television sets are already in the American home. Chains of hundreds of theaters have been consolidated every few weeks, radio and telegraph companies gird themselves for the prospect of sending impulse by air instead of wire, and recent technical advances in short-wave radio have brought a battle for wave-length allocation before the Government.

"Now comes the word from Wall Street that three huge companies are beginning a combination which, if successful, will combine an organization every bit as powerful in the amusement world as General Motors in transportation. What this company will do in the early future is to produce, distribute, and exhibit perfected 'talking movies' under the Photophone system, a joint development of the Radio Corporation, General Electric, and Westinghouse."

In another *World* article, we learn that—

"Because of the place of the phonograph in the field of entertainment and sound reproduction, it has long been rumored that the Radio Corporation would acquire control of the Victor Talking Machine Company. It has also been rumored that the Columbia Graphophone Company might figure in a similar manner."

In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, the Radio-Keith-Orpheum merger "marks the beginning of a new era in the amusement industry." Furthermore, recalls the Washington *Post:*

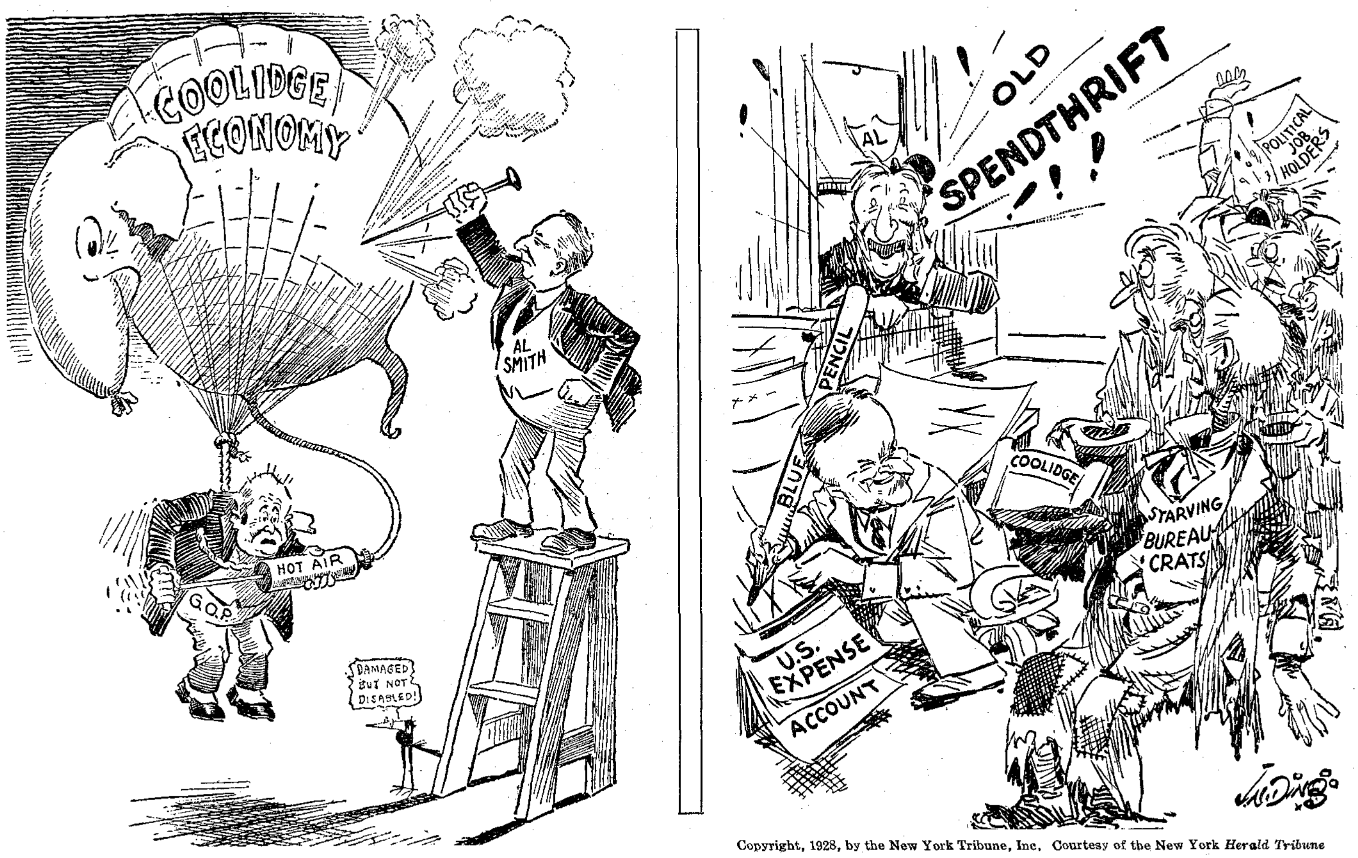
"There was recently announced a combination involving Warner Brothers Pictures, the Vitaphone Corporation, the Stanley Company, and First National Pictures. Warner Brothers, the dominant group in the new combination, will thereby become one of the largest producing-distributing-exhibiting companies in the motion-picture field.

"The answer to the question as to the future of 'talkies' is indicated by these mergers. Already such companies as Fox Films, Paramount-Famous Lasky, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, United Artists, Universal Pictures, and others, have embarked upon the production of vocal motion-pictures."

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Do moths eat clothing? (p. 25).
2. Is religion on the wane? (p. 31).
3. How many communities have adopted zoning? (p. 66).
4. What is the Kuomintang? (p. 17).
5. What issue may hold the South "solid"? (p. 15).
6. What tree kills surrounding vegetation? (p. 23).
7. What English university is the latest beneficiary of a Rockefeller gift? (p. 20).
8. What is the Junior League, and what is its object? (p. 31).
9. What is used to cover dirigibles? (p. 36).
10. What myth does Governor Smith charge against the Republicans? (p. 13).
11. What contemporary composer overawed Schubert? (p. 26).
12. What will it cost to keep the Mississippi within bounds? (p. 21).
13. How far did the *Graf Zeppelin* fly on its voyage to America? (p. 36).
14. Is there any Hindu organization in this country? (p. 32).
15. Who are the "career men" in the Diplomatic Service? (p. 14).
16. Does radio increase the number of music-lovers? (p. 29).
17. Is church union in Canada successful? (p. 31).
18. What was probably the first "talkie" produced in the United States? (p. 59).
19. Why is the medical profession interested in speed airplaning? (p. 19).
20. What can a fan do to a coal-bill? (p. 24).
21. How much was Great Britain willing to pay for the capture of Wassmuss, the German World War spy? (p. 52).
22. What is the average expense of keeping a child in school a year? (p. 28).
23. How did Sydney Porter come to dub himself O. Henry? (p. 65).
24. How does airplane flying affect the ears? (p. 23).
25. How many children were killed in New York last year by taxicabs and private cars? (p. 22).



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LIGHTER THAN AIR!
—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

NEWS INDEED TO SOME PEOPLE
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

AL vs. CAL: IS THAT FAR-FAMED ECONOMY A "MYTH"?

GOVERNOR SMITH AS A "BALLOON-BUSTER"

LIEUT. FRANK LUKE, the "balloon-buster of Arizona," who used to go out, sometimes before breakfast, and "get" an enemy "sausage," or observation balloon during the war, apparently has furnished Governor Smith an example. For, notes the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* in attacking the Coolidge economy record in his recent speech at Sedalia, Missouri, the Democratic candidate "has shot down a balloon into which a great deal of Republican hot air has been pumped during the last four years." Coolidge economy, said Governor Smith, "is a myth." With this amazing statement as a springboard, he dived into a maze of figures that must have left his hearers gasping. Taking the Hoover statement that "by rigorous economy, Federal expenses have been reduced by $2,000,000,000 per annum," as his text, the Democratic candidate slashed away at the Republican claims of huge savings in the cost of government, and charged his opponent with basing the campaign upon "the grossest misrepresentation." The truth of the Federal financial situation, said the New York Executive, was that "postponement of public works, neglect of the nation's wards (war veterans and Indians), and business inefficiency such as no private business would have tolerated" have characterized the Harding and Coolidge Administrations, of which Mr. Hoover has been a prominent member. To the independent Sacramento *Bee*, "this was one of the finest and most convincing speeches the Progressive New York Governor made during the campaign." "He riddled the Republican claims of economy in a masterful manner," maintains the Democratic Montgomery *Advertiser.*

One of the claims made by the Democratic standard-bearer was that "all of the departments of the Government together in 1927 cost $200,000,000 more than they did in 1924." The Republican Administration was charged with "a new kind of trick bookkeeping," and he said of the sentence from Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech quoted above: "He (Mr. Hoover) knows that the difference between the 1921 expenditures and the 1927 expenditures of government is the difference between the cost of operating the Government in time of war and in time of peace." Furthermore, declared Governor Smith, "there is no greater waste than the Government's annual expenditure for rent of $20,000,000," pointing out at the same time that it is still holding idle a hundred or more sites for Federal buildings. According to a Sedalia dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "Citations of what he called trifling savings had given color to the Republican picture, the Governor said. He did not quarrel with these economies, he insisted, but that the true picture showed there would have been deficits in two years since 1921 and substantial reductions in the surplus in four years if it had not been for the sale of the $2,600,000,000 worth of assets acquired during the Wilson Administration to carry on the war."

After mentioning instances in which the Republican Administration had effected small economies, the Governor went on:

> "Now I want it understood that I do not intend to decry these economies. I favor them. I practised them in the government of my own State. I am as strong as a man can be for economical and efficient government.
>
> "But what I am finding fault with is urging this as a basis for the false claim that because of this kind of economy the people of the country had been, through the instrumentality of the Republican party, saved millions of dollars in the cost of government. That is not true."

In the opinion of the Birmingham *News* (Ind. Dem.), "every word the Governor let fall in the Sedalia speech was weighted with the authority of a man who knew what he was talking about." He demonstrated conclusively to the satisfaction of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), that the reduction in Federal expenditures during the past seven years has come almost wholly from the dissolution of what remained of the country's war-time establishment." *The World* is convinced that—

> "The disposal of $2,600,000,000 worth of surplus war property prevented deficits in 1923 and 1925 and helped swell the surplus in other years. And now, with this property converted into cash and the cash expended, the Government is facing a possible deficit at the end of the current fiscal year of $94,000,000, which will be bequeathed to Mr. Coolidge's successor."

In the opinion of the Republican Brooklyn *Times*, however, "the Governor was led into a serious error in strategy and a still more grievous lapse in morals when he attacked the Coolidge Administration, which has brought the Government to the highest point of efficiency in this generation." The policy of President Coolidge, with Secretary Mellon and Mr. Hoover actively cooperating, says this Brooklyn daily, "was one of strict economy in expenditures, abolition of burdensome taxation, and the conversion of the foreign debts into realizable assets."

Furthermore, points out the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, Governor Smith "ignored the extinction of $6,000,000,000 of national debt since 1921 and four reductions of tax rates. He also ignores the heavy additional annual charges created by the Adjusted Service Compensation Act and the World War veterans' rehabilitation measures. In spite of these, the Government's ordinary expenditures have been brought down and kept down." In fact, asserts the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "Governor Smith omitted some factors which, if they had been given proper weight, would have made most of his criticism irrelevant." For example, we read in the Washington *News* (Ind.), "he emphasized the fact that Federal departmental expenses are increasing. They should; this is a growing country."

In the opinion of the independent Republican Manchester *Union*, however, the most devastating refutation of the Smith speech came from a Cabinet member of the two Republican Administrations under fire—Secretary Mellon. Says this authority:

> "Governor Smith sought to establish his case by claiming that the reduction in expenditures effected since 1921 was not due to economy and good Administration, but to the automatic demobilization of the war-time machine. The trouble with that contention is that the war had been over for two and one-half years when the Republican Administration took control of the Government in March, 1921.
>
> "The total ordinary expenditures of the Government, which does not include the expenditure payable from postal revenues, aggregated in 1924, $1,828,000,000, and in 1927, $1,857,000,000, or an increase of $29,000,000 and not $200,000,000. The postal expenditures are not included, for the very good reason that they are met from postal receipts, which the law requires shall be kept separate and earmarked for postal expenditures.
>
> "Total governmental expenditures, including public-debt items, the postal deficiency and operations in special accounts, amounted to $3,506,000,000 in 1924, and in 1927 to $3,493,000,000, or a decrease of $13,000,000 in spite of the fact that in 1927 there was expended $115,000,000 for account of the adjusted service certificate fund, intended for the benefit of our veterans.
>
> "This is the second time that Governor Smith has been guilty of an error of this character. In his speech of acceptance, in charging the Republican Administration with the maintenance of useless offices and commissions merely for the benefit of patronage seekers, he makes this statement: 'The appropriations for independent bureaus and offices not responsible to any Cabinet officer increased from $3,400,000 in 1914 to $163,000,000 in 1921, and to $556,000,000 in 1928.'
>
> "Governor Smith stopt there. He did not say that of the $556,000,000 expended in 1928, $500,000,000, or all but $56,000,000, can be accounted for by the United States Veteran's Bureau, whose expenditures in 1921 were comparatively small, because the United States Government had not then begun to meet its obligations to its wounded and mutilated veterans.
>
> "These examples are, I think, sufficient to demonstrate that Governor Smith has been led to draw rash conclusions from insufficient data and inadequate study."

REVOLT IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

TO RESIGN OR NOT TO RESIGN; that is the question in the ranks of the American diplomatic representatives abroad who have taken up diplomacy as their life-work. In fact, say Washington correspondents, the tranquil precincts of the State Department were thrown into a flutter recently by what might be termed a diplomatic declaration of independence—the announced intention of some twenty-two "career men" not to resign at the end of the Coolidge Administration. It is customary for Ministers and Ambassadors to resign as a matter of courtesy with the end of each Presidential term, we are told. The resignation may or may not be accepted. But, runs the argument for the Chief Executive, since he is held responsible for our foreign policy, he should have a right to select the men who are to represent him abroad.

During his five years in the White House, says the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent, President Coolidge has elevated about twenty-eight officers of the Foreign Service from the rank of Embassy Counselor and Secretary to the rank of Ambassador and Minister. Twenty-two of these men, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, have tentatively decided to withhold their resignations when the new President is inaugurated next March 4; they have adopted diplomacy as their career, and they intend to stick to it. President Coolidge, says the Baltimore paper, holds that career men who have gone up to embassies and legations are in the same position as political appointees, and whether they remain in these high posts is a matter for the incoming Administration. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* explains:

> "In the past, Ministers and Ambassadors have ordinarily thought it proper to resign as soon as a new Administration came into office. The incoming President then used his own judgment about retaining them. Usually there was a general 'killing,' and hangers-on and personal friends of the incoming President were sent out to take the places of those who were disposed of.
>
> "The so-called Rogers Act, passed four years ago, was designed to remedy this situation by providing for regular transfers from the lower ranks of the service to ministerial and ambassadorial posts on the basis of merit and without 'pull.'"

Secretary of State Kellogg is said to have denied that some of our diplomats have entered into an agreement not to resign. But that has not stopt editorial discussions of the "insurrection" or criticism of the "career men." Says the Detroit *Free Press:*

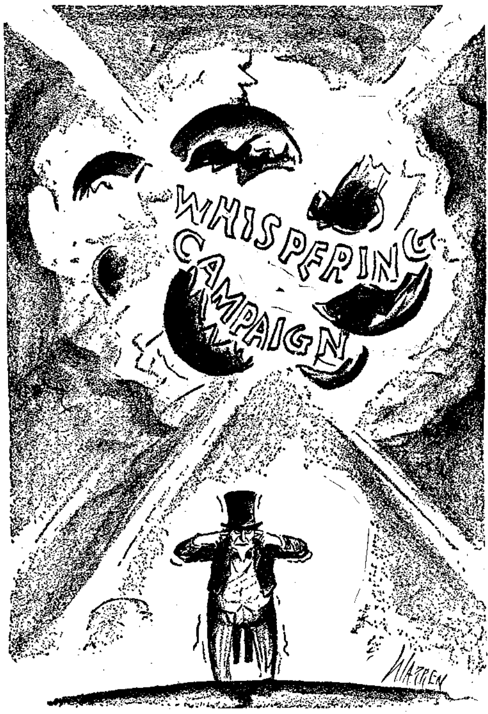
> "'Career men' are the fruit of a well-intentioned effort to give permanency to our foreign service. A few of them have made excellent records; but the promise of permanency has also attracted to the service many young men who have nothing to commend them beyond wealth, social ambitions, and a desire to see the world without joining the Navy. The longer they stay in the service the less fitted they are for ambassadorial duties.
>
> "Where a career man's experience is of value to the country, it should be recognized. Where his long detachment from America and infection of gold braid has alienated his Americanism, he should be put out to pasture."

But other dailies point out the rather precarious situation of the man who has made diplomacy his career. Some of the most important of our embassies and legations are now in the hands of career men, notes the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that—

> "There is no reason why these men should resign when a new President assumes office. Their position is different from that of the Ambassadors, who occupy posts of high political importance.
>
> "It is high time to break the old tradition that all Ministers and Ambassadors must resign every four years. A new President can remove any Minister or Ambassador in whom he has no confidence. But future Presidents also have a responsibility for maintaining the valuable tradition of continuity of service in the higher diplomatic posts."

THE RACE ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN

THE INJECTION OF THE RACE ISSUE into the Presidential campaign becomes a subject of wide-spread comment because of the recent protest against it by forty-five leading Southerners, including business men, ministers, editors, publishers, and college presidents. In the South the Macon *Telegraph* declares that these objectors "are exactly correct in their attitude." The Mobile *Register* finds their statement "distinctly American in tone and purpose," and coming "at a time when it may arrest forces of evil loosened by intemperate newspapers and politicians interested only in political preferment." In the North the Springfield *Republican* agrees with the signers of the Southern statement that both parties have tried to make capital out of the issue. It notes that:



SOUNDS MORE LIKE A "BIG BERTHA"

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

> "Mr. Hoover's secretary, by his sharp reply to Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, denying the story that Mr. Hoover had danced with a negro woman while engaged in Mississippi flood-relief work, has brought into prominence the fact that Mr. Hoover, like Mr. Smith, has been the target of a whispering campaign. Reference was recently made in these columns to a circular which Republicans are said to be spreading widely through the Southern States, and which carries a reproduction of a picture of Oliver Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York City, dictating to a white stenographer, the effort being to indicate that such relations would be encouraged by the election of Smith."

One of the advertisements carrying the picture referred to by *The Republican* is sent out by anti-Smith Democratic headquarters in Atlanta. It charges "Southern Tammany politicians" with appealing for white supremacy, and then goes on to assert that Governor Smith and Tammany favor race equality. In reply to this several Southern newspapers quote from an article in *The Nation* by the well-known negro writer, W. E. B. Du Bois, who says among other things that "in all Governor Smith's long career he has sedulously avoided recognizing negroes in any way," and that as far as negroes are concerned "a vote for Al Smith is a vote for the Bourbon South." Yes, says the Jackson *News*, in Mississippi, "a vote for Governor Smith is a vote for the South, the old-fashioned South, the South that is determined to preserve a white man's civilization at all hazards."

Another story made much of in some quarters is the non-segregation order supposed to have been issued by Secretary Hoover last spring. According to the report originally appearing in the Washington *Post*, the order came from the Secretary of Commerce to abolish the hitherto existing segregation (in force since the Wilson Administration) between white and colored clerks in the Census Bureau. Southern Democratic papers say that this report has never been denied. The Tampa *Tribune* asserts that Mr. Hoover acted "at the suggestion of negro politicians of Ohio." The anti-segregation order "can't be laughed off," insists the Tampa *Times*. Another statement used by Democratic Southern papers is that made in a speech of Congressman Dyer, author of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. One paragraph quoted in Southern papers to keep Democrats from bolting to Hoover, reads as follows:

> "After the Solid South has been blown to pieces by Engineer Hoover, our next President, that will be the finish of the nullificationists of the South, who have for sixty years violated and prevented the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Then Congress will enact enforcement laws that will give millions of negroes their constitutional rights as citizens, and place them on an equality with all other races."

"The issue of white or black will hold the South again solid, and it should," asserts the Nashville *Banner*. In Senator Glass's Lynchburg *News* we read:

> "The South wants no Dyer anti-lynching bill. It wants no attempt to enforce the amendments which were designed to give the vote to every negro in the South. It wants no President who boldly declares his disbelief in segregation laws and customs. And it is not going to vote for these things; it is going to vote against these things. If that is raising the negro bogy, if that is playing on race prejudice, make the best of it."

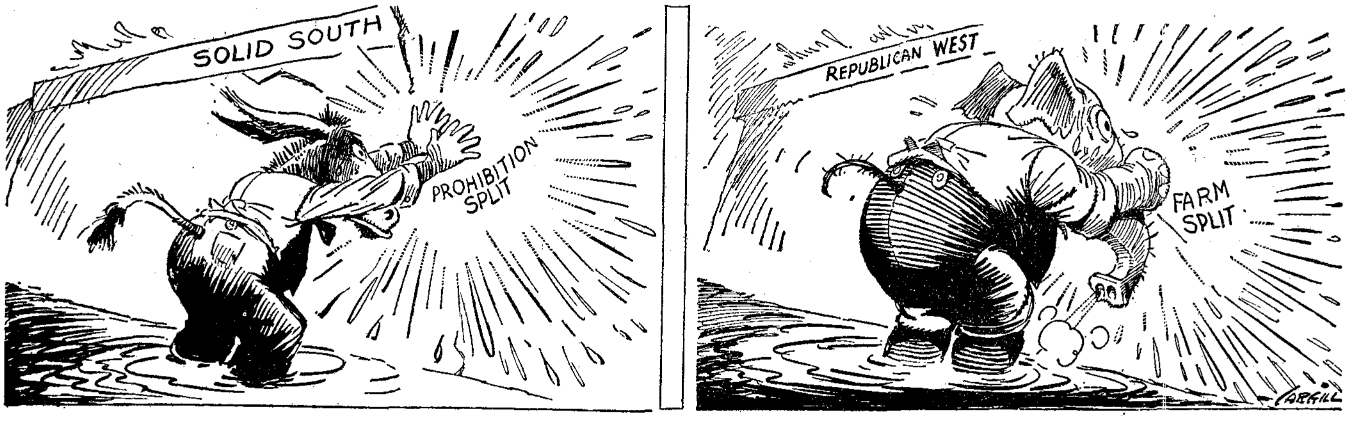
One reason for the appearance of the negro as an issue in the campaign, we read in the Mobile *Register*, is "the fact that the Democratic party, for the first time in its history, is making an appeal for the negro vote in such States as New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and a few other States." Continues the Alabama paper:

> "But in any event, and regardless of the outcome in November, the relation of the races in the South will not be altered. The white people of the South have solved the negro problem, and it will remain solved, no matter who may be elected President."

Returning to the statement issued by the forty-five distinguished Southerners, as quoted in the Atlanta *Constitution*, we find the assertion that "the race question is being raised by partizans of both sides, who, for the purpose of driving voters into their respective camps, are, in our judgment, reopening the healing wounds of bitterness and hate." These appeals are denounced as "both irrelevant and dangerous," and it is the hope of those signing the statement "that no one will be deterred by them from calmly considering the real issues and voting his honest convictions; and certainly that no one will allow them to inflame his mind with antagonism toward our negro neighbors, who too long have been pawns in the game of politics." The pulpit, the press, and the citizenship of the South are called upon to denounce and discredit the appeals to "prejudice and fear."

A representative of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation in Atlanta speaks of the appeals to race prejudice as "most depressing and disgusting." The New Orleans *Item* regrets "that such extraneous stuff as this has been forced into a campaign in which neither the platforms nor the personal statements of the candidates give them any proper place." Speaking of an unnamed Southern Democrat who "would have all Democratic speakers warn deserters that if they made common cause with the Republicans they would bring the negro back into power in Virginia," the Richmond *News-Leader* says emphatically:

> "Against the injustice and the unwisdom of such a course, *The News Leader* wishes here and now to enter its protest. Why should the South go backward politically? Why should it be the slave of unfounded fears? The negro has not involved himself in this campaign. He did not make the Volstead Law. He nominated neither Hoover nor Smith. He is Protestant, but he is not anti-Catholic and, manifestly, he is not an ally of the Klan. Prejudice against Smith can not be combated with prejudice against the negro."



THE BOYS AT THE DIKES

—Cargill in the Jersey City *Journal.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Every four years the esteemed Digest reduces the P. O. Department deficit.—*Tampa Tribune.*

There IS a difference. Bologna is in Italy. Boloney is in New York.—*Hubbard (Ore.) Enterprise.*

This campaign is a radio rodeo in which throwing the bull is an important feature.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

As we get it, both parties are now in favor of protection for everybody but pedestrians.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

You don't have to tell a schoolma'am anything about the troubles of a whispering campaign.—*American Lumberman.*

Philadelphia's main trouble seems to have been too much brotherly love between the bootleggers and the cops.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

When a politician has no time to bother with digging up the facts, he can always get up and discuss great moral issues.—*San Diego Union.*

The very people who say the Prohibition law is a dead letter are the ones who most loudly proclaim that it is a live issue.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Our Government was designed as a system of checks and balances; but when the job-holders get their checks now, there isn't any balance.—*Eugene (Ore.) Guard.*

It has now been predicted that machinery will fight the wars of the future. It will be used, of course, to fight for oil with which to oil it to fight for oil.—*Louisville Times.*

The celebration of National Thrift Week should bring signal honors to the Philadelphia police captain who saved $150,000 in two and a half years.—*San Diego Union.*

A London magistrate has reminded a defendant that the motorist is not entitled to the whole of the road. But all that the average motorist seems to want is the bit in front.—*Punch.*

Perhaps a little Prohibition liquor would speed things up in Germany, where, we see by the papers, a scientist has just spent five years producing yellow rats and blue monkeys.—*New York Evening Post.*

An Australian actress announces her engagement to Explorer Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins says he has nothing to say. It is a good sign when a bridegroom finds that out that early.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

A contemporary says that insects have been on this earth for fifty million years, while the human race is only five hundred thousand years old. Then what did the moths live on before there were any dress-trousers?—*Punch.*

Carping critics complain that Herbert Hoover is putting up a colorless and unaggressive campaign, displaying only the negative virtues of Coolidge. This is a winning policy, however, for two negatives make an affirmative.—*The New Yorker.*

And remember the infant industries are not too young to vote. —*Ashton Hood Syndicate.*

We'll admit that there is pronounced evidence of prosperity among Philadelphia police captains.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

A whispering campaign wouldn't be so bad if it weren't for the amplifiers.—*Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune.*

As the Elephant would revise Hamlet's soliloquy: "Oh, that this too, too solid South would melt!"—*New York Evening Post.*

Straw votes tell which way the political wind is blowing, but there may be changes in the wind.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Millionaire Shoe Manufacturer Gets Divorce.—Head-line. Another shoemaker who wouldn't stick to his last.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

One drawback to the modern political campaign is the impossibility of broadcasting an old-fashioned torchlight procession.—*Toledo Blade.*

"To avoid trouble and insure safety, breathe through your nose," states a doctor. Yes, it keeps the mouth shut.—*Wall Street Journal.*

According to the G. O. P., the farmer is well off. We Democrats are hoping he is well off the party reservation.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Independent has been merged with *The Outlook Magazine*, and the publishers will now have an Independent Outlook.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Mussolini says the press of his country is the freest in the whole world. He means they have never charged him space rates yet.—*Dallas News.*

In these days, tho a candidate speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have no radio hook-up, he doesn't get anywhere.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Senator Curtis is strong for restricted immigration. And in view of what the *Mayflower* immigration did to the Senator's ancestors, one can't blame him.—*San Diego Union.*

Pheasant-shooting, a sporting writer reminds us, will not begin in earnest till late in the autumn. The earlier birds understand, of course, that they are only shot in fun.—*Punch.*

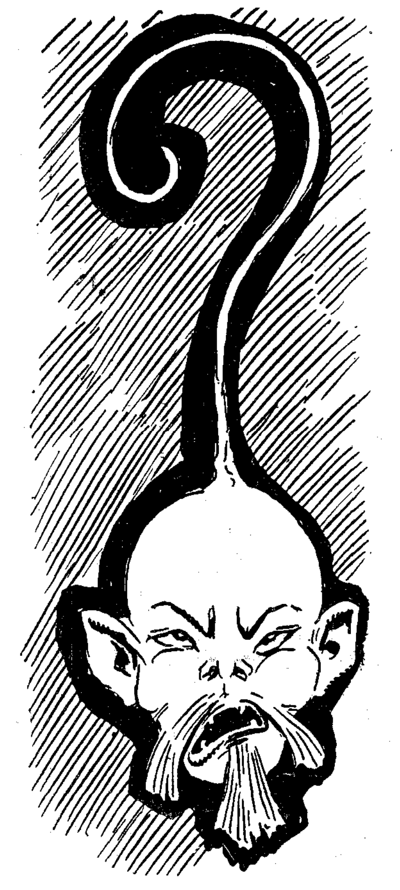
More than one thousand million packages of chewing-gum were manufactured in the U. S. last year. America has such vast open spaces that the parking problem has not yet become really acute.—*Punch.*

An announcement by Mr. Otto H. Kahn states that "the principal issue now before us is a Republican Administration under Hoover or a Democratic Administration under Smith." Thus are refuted the cynics who proclaim the lack of a genuine issue in the campaign.—*Life.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CHINA'S DISARMAMENT PROBLEM A CHINESE PUZZLE

WHAT TO DO WITH 2,200,000 SOLDIERS is a puzzle China's government would like somebody to solve. This vast army is left on its hands at the end of the war. If these millions are merely turned loose, they must starve or turn bandits, and become a scourge to the country, yet there is not enough revenue to support them in idleness or use them in road-building. European disarmament is a child's problem beside China's, and while European disarmament keeps the nations guessing in their pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp, it has been cynically said the problem of disarmament in China is a Chinese puzzle that baffles not only China but staggers the rest of the world. However high the fame and ability of the five prominent Americans appointed as honorary advisers to China during the reconstruction period, we are told, in this one matter of disarmament all their ability and experience will be called upon. Meanwhile, a well-known Oriental publicist, Dr. S. Washio, presents in the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific* an outline of what China is facing in the field of disarmament, and calls attention first to the fact that China is a world by herself and that the Nanking Government is "a sort of small league of nations" whose disarmament problem is very much like the world's disarmament question. By this he means that disarmament is a universal sentiment impeded by many practical obstacles in the way of its realization. The success or failure of the revolution in China depends on it, according to this authority, who regrets that the difficulties of solution now seem to be just as insurmountable as they were before the Washington Conference at which China was urged to reduce her armies. Dr. Washio continues:



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"The pigtail is gone, but China's future still keeps Chinese hair on end."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

"According to the manifesto for disarmament, issued by the economic conference in Shanghai soon after the fall of Peking to the Nationalist flag, there are eighty-four divisions—272 regiments—under the white and blue flag alone, and altho the expenditure of maintenance can't be accurately ascertained, it is certain that total revenue of the State, that is, the Nanking Government, will not suffice. The amount of the revenue is given as 450 million taels, from which 150 million taels have to be reduced for the redemption of the foreign loans. The manifesto states emphatically, therefore, that disarmament is an absolute prerequisite for any financial and economic plan of readjustment.

"According to the announcement of Gen. Ho Ying-ting, who was Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted lieutenant until the fifth plenum of the Kuomintang when the relations between the two men became strained, temporarily at least, the Nationalist armies—I use the word in plural because the so-called Nationalist military strength does not consist of a unitary army, but is still the league of separate and practically independent armies—count eighty-four divisions and about 300 regiments, with the total number of soldiers not less than 2,220,000, and the annual expenditure of maintenance reaches 720 million taels. According to this estimate the total revenue of the State will not cover the half of the military expenditure.

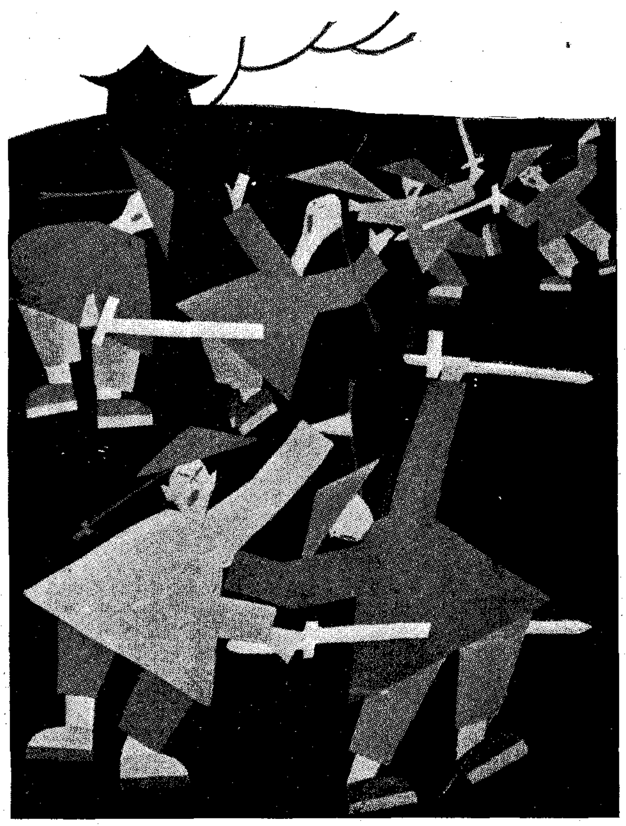
"2,200,000 is the total of the armies included within the Nationalist fold. Besides them there are about 200,000 of the Manchurian armies, 50,000 of Gen. Chang Tsung-chung still actually in operation near Tientsin, and some in Szechuan under Wu Pei-fu's control. If all these are included the total figure will not be below 2,500,000. It is said that in the old Manchu régime China did not have more than 400,000 soldiers. Before the Washington Conference the total number was estimated at about 1,200,000. This figure has since been doubled."

The fifth plenum or assembly of the Kuomintang or Chinese Nationalist party, we read then, in this American-owned Tokyo weekly, discust disarmament, but not seriously. At the same time, it is pointed out, the problem was actually broached in the Peking Conference of the Big Four soon after the so-called "accomplishment" of the revolution. The Big Four were Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, and Li Tsung-jen, representing the so-called Kwangsi faction, and we are told that they were "all eloquent for disarmament in the abstract, but in fact each was earnest in strengthening his own position." It is further related:

"Feng thought that as far as his army was concerned no reduction was necessary, because it consisted of selected and disciplined soldiers, while Yen had previously increased his army greatly by the absorption of the defeated Mukden troops. And according to Japanese Army information the Kwangsi faction has raised more new soldiers than it has scrapped old troops, even after the conference. But to that conference Chiang Kai-shek brought his plan of reducing the total number of Nationalist armies to 500,000. The reduction from 2,200,000 to 500,000 is a very substantial disarmament. None objected to it in principle, and in that sense his plan was upheld. But nothing has yet been done to put it into practise. The occasional reports we hear of the scrapping of old troops are of the nature of individual convenience to a particular general, necessitated by the actual lack of funds, or for the sake of getting rid of undesirable elements and replacing old inefficient sections with new and promising accretions.

"They are not parts of a systematic and universal plan of disarmament. If peace reigns for any appreciable length of years, the number may automatically decrease. But what will assure peace? Preparedness makes for war and, what is more, the present number of soldiers, or even one half of it, can't be kept in the state of preparedness without war spoil. War spoil is the business of Chinese armies. Enlisting is for a general a big business of speculation, and for a plain soldier the means of subsistence, the only employment he can have in that overpopulated, undeveloped country."

Once we realize the difficulty of world disarmament, Dr. Washio goes on to say, it is easier to grasp the greater difficulty of disarmament in China, which may be called a State "only geographically, racially and culturally, but not in the political and military sense." Chiang, Feng, Yen, the Kwangsi faction, and then the Mukden clique and others, are America, England, Japan, Germany, France, Russia, and the rest in the military and political sense, according to this commentator, who reminds us that "they cease to fight sometimes," but their federation is as loose as the world's federation, and much more precarious, judged from the fact that war occurs oftener in China than in the outside world. Until all the Nationalist armies are maintained by the National treasury, and put under the control of the central authority, China can not become a modern State in military sense, according to Dr. Washio, who continues:



WHAT'S TO BE DONE WITH THEM?

"Their occupation gone as fighters, Chinese soldiers will need jobs."

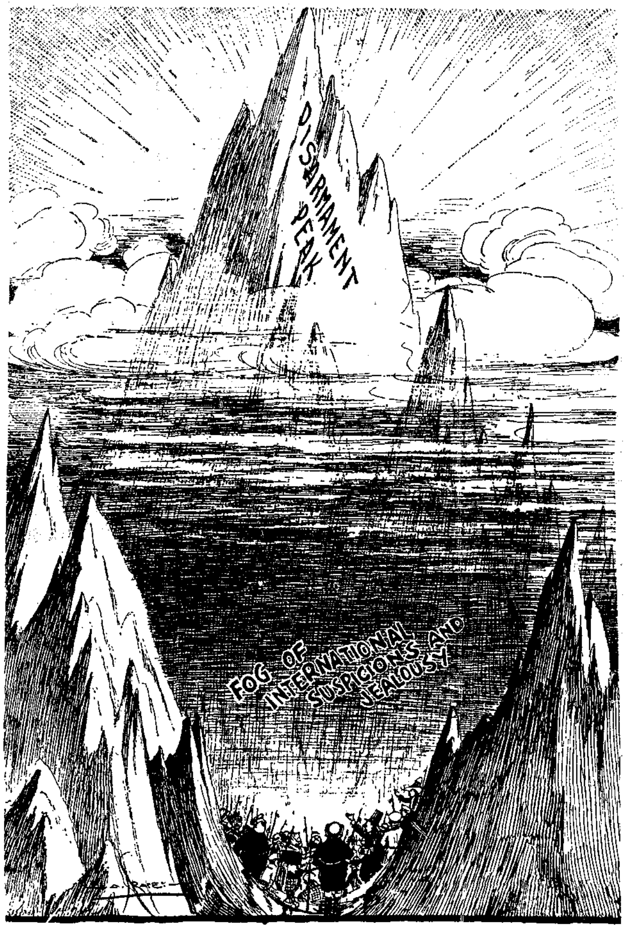
—*Il 420* (Florence).

"But even in Chiang Kai-shek's program of disarmament, subjection to the central authority of the Kuomintang is only nominal, and, for all practical purposes, Feng's or Yen's or any other general's army is as much his own as it has always been. And in fact every general is acting on that assumption. Feng Yü-hsiang's eyes have been on Shantung from the beginning of the revolution, and by a Machiavellian diplomatic maneuver he seems now to have got Chiang Kai-shek's understanding for it. Like Russia he has been seeking an outlet to the sea. At present Pai Chung-hsi's army of 100,000 strong is trying to envelop the remnant of Chang Tsung-chung's army near Tientsin. Pai is one of the Kwangsi faction generals, and the operation of his army is made in the name of the Nationalist revolution, but for all practical purposes it is his own operation, so much so that a few days before Feng Yü-hsiang's departure from Nanking it was reported that Pai was withdrawing his army to Hunan without the consent of the Nanking Government. The report was erroneous, for he is still acting against Chang Tsung-chung. But why does he alone of all Nationalist generals act so seriously in this campaign? The most plausible theory is that he is seeking a territory that he can call his own, and has some understanding with the Chinese league of nations that is Nanking."

More ominous still, in the view of this Oriental informant, is the special need of finding employment for disbanded troops. He wonders what is to become of 1,700,000 men who have to be discharged, and observes:

"If they are to be sent back to the farm, they must be provided with an initial capital to start with. If they are to be employed in such public works as building roads, flood protection, etc., it requires an appropriation that will be greater than the cost of maintaining them as soldiers. It is useful work, but where is the money to come from? And if discharged soldiers are left to shift for themselves they will band themselves together into bandit armies under adventurous leaders. The origin of nearly all Chinese heroes was such adventurous leadership. They must be kept out of harm if there be a strong and stable central government, but that is exacting what is not promised by the league of nations sort of government now experimented within the Chinese Geneva that is Nanking."

Meanwhile an encouraging note about China is sounded by a famous Liberal English newspaper, the Manchester *Guardian*, which tells us that the gradual settlement of China, which seems to be succeeding the victory of the Nationalists, introduces, if not exactly a new, at least a different element into Far Eastern politics. For the first time a real unity seems to be emerging from the Chinese chaos, according to this daily, which adds:


DISARMAMENT PEAK
FOG OF INTERNATIONAL SUSPICIONS AND JEALOUSY

THE LEAGUE CLIMBERS

—Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

"It is not yet achieved. It will be many a day before a truly united and coherent China takes its place among the Great Powers, but as the factors making for unity are well on the way to rise superior to the factors making for anarchy a recognition of the fact that such a China will eventually do so seems to be the necessary basis for the relations of foreign States with the struggling government now established in Nanking. Rent tho it may be by dissension, personal and political, it nonetheless represents China, and more especially young China, as no other Government has done for many a day. Tho its rule is not everywhere welcomed, it is practically everywhere acknowledged. Its power certainly is not consolidated. It would, no doubt, be easy for an enemy to upset it and plunge China again into civil war. But while it remains, as it is now, master of the situation, it is impossible to coerce it in the good old way, and attempts to do so would only make its successors more and more extreme in their determination to assert their independence of foreign control."

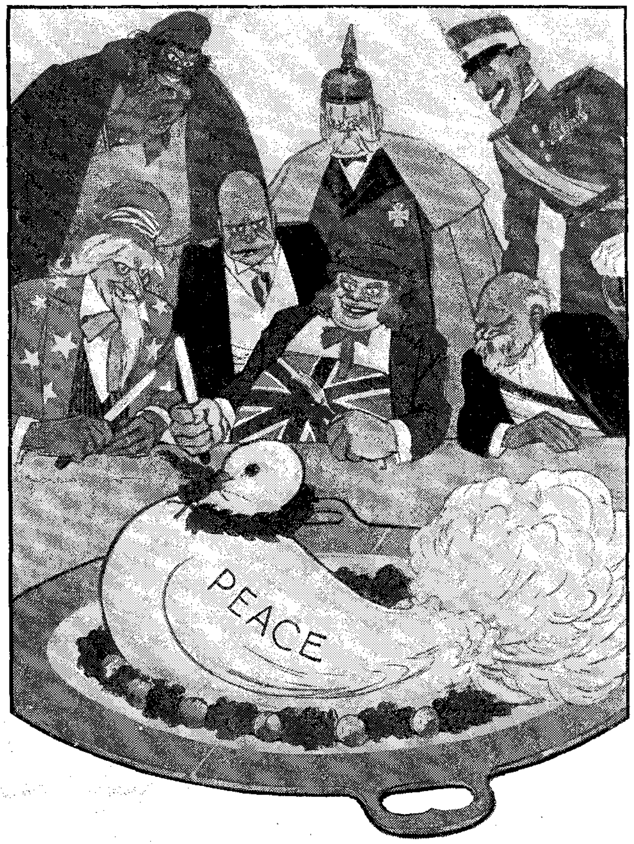
SPEED AS MAN'S AIR PERIL

NEW RECORD-BREAKING AIR FLIGHTS are being prepared for all over the world, and at the same time, we learn, medical specialists in various countries are studying the effect upon the human body of extremely high air speeds, and also of the strain imposed by rapid maneuvering in airplanes and by the attainment of great heights. Many years ago, we are reminded by Harry Harper in the London *Daily Mail*, some doctors declared that any one daring to travel at sixty miles an hour would be risking heart failure, but now, it is pointed out, men are flying at more than five miles a minute. Secret airplanes, equipped with "hush-hush" devices, and piloted by airmen wearing altitude suits which make them look like deep-sea divers, are now being made ready to rush miles above the earth to heights hitherto unattainable, it is related, and technicians are discussing new wonder-craft, with tiny wings and huge engines, which are intended to devour distance at 420 miles an hour, or seven miles a minute. This informant continues:

> "The flying machine, in its speed and power, is progressing by giant strides. But what of the man who controls it during its meteorlike rushes through the air? How far can he adapt himself? What is the greatest strain he can stand? Even men of superb physique confess that the nerve strain of high-speed flying is tremendous. One crack air racer has told of the sensation which overcame him soon after he had soared aloft in a great contest. Just for a moment he felt unequal to the task of guiding and controlling that roaring, tearing, terrible machine. But almost as soon as this shrinking of the flesh had come, brain and nerve had triumphed over it. Man—so small, so weak, and yet so strong—was master again of the machine.
>
> "It is remarkable how the human senses may become accustomed to speed. If it were possible to take an early cave-man, place him in a motor-car, and take him for a rapid drive, he would be in a state of painful agitation. The speed we have become accustomed to would be a terrible ordeal for him. It is all a matter of habit. From the leisurely days of the stage-coach we have passed to the rushing roar of the express-train.
>
> "And now, when in haste, we are abandoning the railway in favor of the airway. An irresistible desire for speed and still more speed seems ingrained in the human consciousness.
>
> "But what of the medical aspect? The answer of science is that he can, always assuming that one is dealing with a man of superb physique and perfect nerve. No limit is yet in sight to the physical endurance of a specially trained speed or altitude pilot, granted that the former is placed in a suitably wind-shielded cockpit and the latter is protected against the cold and has an adequate supply of oxygen."

But one limiting point, we are told, seems indicated as a result of medical inquiries, and it concerns making rapid turns in any tremendously fast airplane. Centrifugal force may, in such a case, it is declared, act most powerfully upon the human body, drawing the blood from the brain and producing, in extreme cases, a temporary unconsciousness.

"WAR OUTLAWRY" AND LATIN AMERICA



ARGENTINIAN SATIRE

THE POWERS: "The best way, perhaps, to celebrate the Kellogg pact would be to eat the dove."

—*Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires).

COMPLETE WILLINGNESS to adhere in due time to the Kellogg pact outlawing war is said to be evident in the notification given to Washington by several Latin-American governments that they will sign this agreement. But, meanwhile, some sensitive Latin-American editors have a dread lest unreserved adhesion to the Kellogg pact should entail official indorsement of the Monroe Doctrine, which, in the view of various Latin-American journals, is "unthinkable." They argue that while Washington has accepted the British and the French reservation on "defensive wars," it is understood that the United States considers the Latin-American continent as its zone of influence, and that any war waged by the United States against a Latin-American nation would not come under the ban of the pact. The Buenos Aires *Razon* is one of many newspapers that declare the Kellogg pact can not be accepted because of the implied admission of United States supremacy in the New World, and we are told:

> "The Monroe Doctrine has always been a one-sided affair, and always will be, since it is a simple domestic matter belonging exclusively to the United States, until Washington sees fit to throw it into discard. A very important mistake was made by the League of Nations in referring to the Monroe Doctrine as a 'regional understanding.' This error was clearly pointed out in behalf of the Government of the Argentine by our envoy at Geneva, who declared on February 28, 1928, before the Security and Arbitration Committee, that our position is as follows: 'I must make our position clear in reference to Article XXI of the League. The Monroe Doctrine mentioned therein is a declaration of policy of the United States designed to oppose any plans of conquest by the Holy Alliance of over a hundred years ago. It served its purpose, and in this respect will always stand as a monument to the United States; but it is inaccurate, totally inaccurate, to consider it as a regional understanding. It is, as I mentioned, a one-sided declaration of policy never officially approved or indorsed by any Latin-American nation at any period of its history.'"

According to recent press dispatches, the governments which failed to act with regard to the Kellogg proposal are Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala, Paraguay, and El Salvador, tho unofficial reports indicate that favorable action by them is forthcoming. *Nuestro Diario*, of Guatemala, has this to say:

> "The adhesion of Latin America to the Kellogg pact is of little practical value, since it is well known that no pact or agreement will deter Washington from exercising the right to intervene by force of arms anywhere in Latin America whenever it so chooses. Let us take, for instance, the case of Nicaragua. The United States has been at war with a large number of the Nicaraguan people for the past two years, and peace is not yet in sight, altho officially, the Government of Nicaragua, sustained by force of arms by the United States, is the ally of Washington. If Great Britain and France have made reservations, stating they

maintain the right to wage 'defensive wars,' are we to understand that the pact gives Latin-American nations the right to the same reservations? The only defensive war that a Caribbean nation can wage is against United States aggression. Then, why the pact and so much formality?"

Similar skepticism is found in *Listin Diario* of Santo Domingo, and *Diario de la Costa*, of Colombia. Says the latter:

"The author of the much-discust Kellogg pact saw to it that the document did not mean anything, since everybody is free to wage all the 'defensive wars' he wishes. Since the beginning of the world all wars have been declared from superior motives of self-defense, of national protection and peace. Where is there to be found in history, past or present, a formal official declaration stating that any country has adopted war as 'an instrument of national policy?'"

But the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Rio* takes a somewhat different stand:

"No harm can come from adherence to the Kellogg pact, which has really only a moral significance. It may turn out to be a little uncomfortable for the United States when it seeks to justify its interventions in the Caribbean, but on the whole, Latin America can safely sign it, tho it becomes apparent that many countries will do so only if due reservations are made mentioning that it has no bearing on the Monroe Doctrine, and it does not imply an acknowledgment of the extent given to this policy in the past thirty years."

A NEW ROCKEFELLER GIFT IN ENGLAND

ONE OF THE GREAT AMBITIONS of Cambridge University during the past fifty years has been brought near to realization, it appears, by a munificent gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. In all the contribution amounts to $3,500,000, we learn from the press, and of this sum $1,250,000 is for the provision of a new $2,500,000 library for the University. One condition attached to the gift, it seems, is that the University must raise the balance of $1,145,000 needed to complete the project. If one may assume that the additional benefactions will be forthcoming, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, the American offer at once removes all financial difficulties which might hamper the creation of a great library which is planned, and will also richly endow various departments of highly important research. It is understood, this newspaper advises us, that the offer of the gift was made after careful examination of other seats of learning in Europe, and that Cambridge, as a custodian of modern culture, has passed Mr. Rockefeller's examiners with honors. Certainly her resources will be notably strengthened by such a great individual donation, this Manchester daily notes, and adds that Standard Oil "will once again have done its best to serve the lamp of international learning." The magnitude of the gift alone would signalize it, observes the London *Morning Post*, but it is the more notable as being the endowment of an English university by American wealth, and this journal continues:

"The needs of the University—especially in relation to new library buildings—were urgent; and the Rockefeller gift could not have come more opportunely. There can not be any doubt that it will be accepted by the University with a gratitude which will be unclouded by the not unreasonable condition attached—that the balance of $1,145,000 needed to complete the scheme shall be raised by the University independently.

"The name of Rockefeller is a household word, as the synonym for wealth 'beyond the dreams of avarice,' as the customary phrase goes. It is a name that has sometimes been bitterly assailed; but no one can deny the more than princely magnificence which characterizes the public benefactions standing to its credit. The Rockefeller Foundation hands out millions as others give their thousands; and if such vast wealth is rare, such willingness, and even determination, to bestow that wealth for impersonal and unselfish uses is hardly less rare. In that respect, America has set an example to the world—has, indeed, almost created a tradition, in which her vast resources place her beyond the reach of rivalry."

The London *Daily Chronicle* recalls that the Rockefeller Foundation has conferred more than one notable benefit on higher education in England since the war, and, in appreciative recollection, it relates:

"It was by its munificence that London University was enabled, at long last, to purchase the Bloomsbury site, and that, a few years earlier, the great new medical research building of University College were financed. . . .

"These princely American gifts to the English universities are avowedly made on the ground that the work which they are doing is of peculiar and world-wide importance to humanity. Ought our native wealth to ignore what is plain for enlightened foreigners to see?"

OUR GREATEST FOREIGN-BORN VOTE

AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY HEAVY VOTE has been indicated in the impending election based on the exceptional increase in the number of citizens who registered; and of particular interest is the prophecy that this election will see the greatest vote ever cast by foreign-born citizens in the United States. A survey of 852 publications printed in sixteen languages in the United States, made by the Foreign Language Information Service (New York), leads to the conclusion that "every indication points to a record vote." So we are told by Read Lewis, director of the Service, in a statement issued to the press, in which he says also: "Never before has the interest been so intense or so wide-spread. Foreign-language organizations and newspapers have joined forces to bring out the largest possible vote. The newspapers have thrown open their news and editorial columns for a thorough discussion of the issues." A notable point of interest in the survey, we are told, is that foreign-born voters and their children do not seem to be reacting to campaign issues as many political prophets expected they would, and a bulletin of this service tells us further:

"Of the 853 publications in the sixteen language groups, 244 have definitely declared for one or another of the Presidential candidates, while some 338 are independent or have not yet committed themselves to any candidate. The remaining 271 publications are non-political—religious, trade, literary, or technical—and take no part in political discussion. 'The comparatively large number of independent papers,' says Mr. Lewis, 'does not indicate a lack of interest. Because in many communities there is only one newspaper in a given language, the editor hesitates to alienate any large group of his readers by coming out for either candidate. Many important foreign-language newspapers which are published by large fraternal organizations do not take sides because their membership includes men and women of different political sympathies. Further, until sentiment within their group as a whole has been crystallized, many foreign-language editors prefer to be non-partizan interpreters of the issues of the campaign.'

"Many misconceptions have been corrected by the survey. Hardly any declared Catholic organs have exprest a preference. Altho few religious papers have taken a position, at least one avowed Protestant publication is supporting Governor Smith and one, the organ of a Catholic benevolent society, is favorable to Mr. Hoover. Everything points to the fact that the religious issue is not as important among the foreign-born voters as some of the other issues. Mr. Hoover, for instance has many supporters in such predominantly Catholic groups as the Italian, Polish, and Hungarian.

"The so-called 'solid German vote' seems to be a fallacy. Leading German dailies are in many instances absolutely impartial, while some declare for Mr. Hoover and others for the New York Governor. The national council of one great German society recently announced it would support Governor Smith, while at the same time another German organization declared its preference for Mr. Hoover."

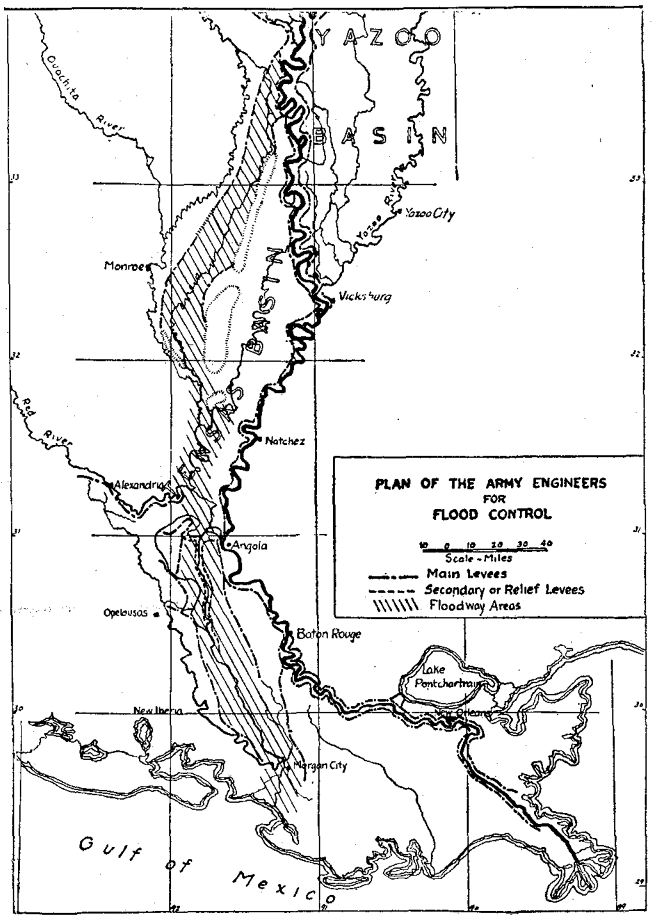
Prohibition is said, by the Foreign Language Information Service, to have created more discussion in the foreign-language press than any other issue, but while there is no complete agreement in any of the sixteen groups surveyed, we are told, the predominant editorial tendency is in favor of modification.

Springfield, Missouri

SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

THE FIGHT WITH THE RAMPAGEOUS FATHER OF WATERS

THE BIGGEST DRIVE IN THE HISTORY of the war between human civilization and the Mississippi is now about to begin. Nearly three hundred millions is the estimated cost, but all wars are expensive, and this one will result, it is hoped, in saving lives and property—not in their destruction. Those who have condemned the mere strengthening and raising of levees, in a sort of despairing hope that the river will keep between them, will rejoice that there is to be a departure from this plan, never yet successful. There will be some raising and strengthening, to be sure; but in the event of a huge flood, like last year's, the water pressure will "blow out a fuse" in the bank, which will let the river through and allow it to use the territory back as far as a second line of levees. This will temporarily overflow the land between the lines, but in most cases swamps and wooded regions have been chosen for this purpose. In other words, the great river is to be treated much like the electric current in a transmission line—insulate its normal flow and in time of danger divert the surplus to some place where it will do no harm. We quote below a concise account of just how the engineers in charge of this project propose to carry it on, taken from *Public Works* (New York). Says this magazine:



SOUTHERN PART OF THE FLOOD-CONTROL PLAN

"This plan is based upon the idea of limiting the amount of flood water carried in the main river to its safe capacity, sending the surplus water through lateral floodways. The essential features of the plan include a spillway above New Orleans, diversion floodways in the Atchafalaya and Tensas Basins, a river-bank floodway from Cairo, Illinois, to New Madrid, Missouri, and a strengthening and moderate raising of the levees. The estimated cost of the flood-control works is $185,400,000. Channel stabilization and navigation improvement recommended are estimated to cost $111,000,000 additional, a total of $296,400,000.

"The amount of water which is designed to be handled by this plan is that predicted by the Weather Bureau as the 'maximum possible.' This was obtained by using the maximum Ohio River flood with the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee contributing their greatest flows at such time as to insure the greatest effect at Cairo. This gives a gage, with confined flood, of sixty-six feet at Cairo, which corresponds to a discharge of 2,250,000 to 2,400,000 second-feet. The 1927 flood rose to 56.5 on the Cairo gage, and had a crevasse not occurred, the gage would have been 58.5. Below the Red River, the predicted 'maximum possible' flow is 3,000,000 second-feet."

The serious problem, it seems, begins at Cairo:

"From Cairo to New Madrid, the main levee on the west bank constricts the river unduly and will be set back about five miles, which will lower the head at Cairo six feet in extreme flood. The land between the present levee, which will be lowered five feet, and the new levee five miles away from the river, will be protected and capable of cultivation at all times excepting in floods greater than that of 1922. The increased width available for flood water will, it is estimated, reduce the stages of a flood equal to that of 1927 so that the Cairo levees will have a three-foot freeboard.

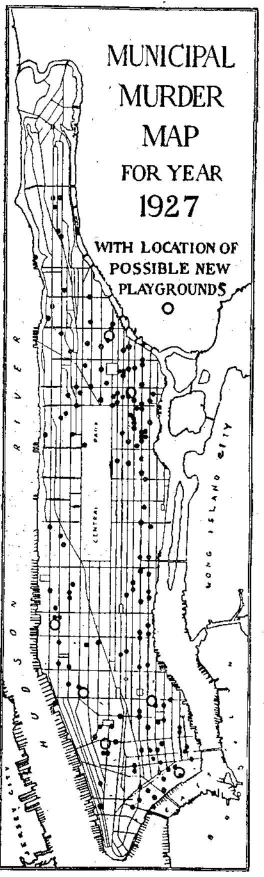
"From New Madrid south to the mouth of the Arkansas, levees will be raised to a grade sufficient to carry the maximum flood. Local setbacks will be made where the river is constricted, in order to provide the necessary cross-sections. The average increase in levee height will be three and a half feet. If a levee is threatened with erosion, there is the alternative of abandoning it and building another further back, or of protecting the bank and stabilizing the channel. As the volume and consequent cost of a levee varies approximately as the square of its height, in the case of these higher lines the latter alternative will be adopted as the more economical.

"From the mouth of the Arkansas to the Red River, extreme flood can not be carried between the levees of the Mississippi without dangerous increase in the height. To take care of the 1927 flood, present levees would have to be raised twelve feet, while predicted possible floods would top these by eight feet. The plan adopted is to raise the levees three feet, and divert from the main channel into the Bœuf River Basin surplus waters which can not be carried between the levees. The entrance into the floodway, which is about fifteen miles wide, will be closed by a 'fuse-plug levee' at present grade. Thus this basin will be protected in all floods except the unusual ones such as may be expected to occur about once in twelve years, which will overtop the present levees. A flood of a magnitude somewhere between those of 1922 and 1927 will open the fuse-plug levee and give access to the floodway. Levees on either side of the Bœuf River will localize the extent of the flood flow. This area is about 60 per cent. swamp and timber, and will be left uncleared. All water in excess of 1,950,000 second-feet will pass into this floodway.

"Below the Red River, levee setbacks will be made at critical places in the main river, but it is not considered that the river can carry more than 1,500,000 second-feet between its levees. It is therefore contemplated that flood waters in excess of this amount will be diverted into the Atchafalaya Basin. Levees along the Mississippi will be raised a maximum of three feet and relief levees will be established at the upper end of the Atchafalaya which will fail when the water overtops them. The Atchafalaya River is intended to carry 500,000 second-feet between its levees; when this flow is exceeded, the levees along that river will be overtopped, and a wide strip of the basin will come into service as a floodway, but other levees will limit the spread of the flood waters. The capacity of the Atchafalaya Basin will total 1,500,000 second-feet. At Bonnet Carre, above

New Orleans, a controlled spillway, emptying into a leveed floodway to Lake Ponchartrain is to be constructed. This will be capable of discharging 250,000 second-feet; the remaining 1,250,000 second-feet in the river will pass New Orleans without exceeding a twenty-foot gage at Carrollton. Past records indicate that this will have to be operated once in five years, for a period of one to three months during each flood. It was considered desirable to take the water above New Orleans, thereby reducing velocity in the river and lessening the danger of underwater scour and consequent caving."

The report of the Chief of Engineers discusses plans which have been suggested as solutions for the flood problem. Some of these are outlined briefly in the article as follows:



From *The American City*, New York

EACH DOT A DEATH

"*Dredging.*—To hold the river safely between present levees, the maximum stage must be reduced eight feet. To accomplish this by dredging the channel, provided it were possible to remove material at the same or a faster rate than it is deposited, would cost, it is estimated, $80,000,000 annually.

"*Side Channels.*—Excavated side channels are very costly, silt up rapidly, and require frequent clearing. Leveed side channels are used in the plan described. They are economically practical where the land need not be cleared, and where cultivated land is not entirely lost to use.

"*Setting Back Levees.*—To move the levee line back on one side of the river one mile would reduce the river stage one foot. To accomplish the required eight-foot reduction in stage would require a setback of six miles. This would require all towns to locate far from low-water navigation, and would abandon to the river the most valuable part of the valley, the high bank of the river. New levees would be on lower land and would have to be higher. While setbacks are economical and desirable in a few places, the method is not feasible as a general remedy.

"*Straightening the Channel.*—Cut-offs shorten the river, increase the velocity and lower the flood stage. But increased velocities cause excessive bank caving, which in turn causes the river to form new bends. Moreover, unless begun at the lower end of the river and continued upward, the value of increased velocity would be only local.

"*Forestry.*—It is stated that one-half inch of rainfall is absorbed and retained by the mat of humus on forest land. The Forest Service has recommended the acquisition of 8,500,000 acres of land for reforestation in the Mississippi valley. The absorption and retention of one-half inch of rainfall on this area would reduce flood stages in the Mississippi River by only one-half an inch.

"*Levees Only.*—To hold the maximum predicted flood, allowing for a five-foot freeboard, present levees would have to be raised twelve feet at Cairo, nineteen feet at Arkansas City, twelve feet at Angola, and six feet at New Orleans. Increasing levees to such heights would enormously increase hazards from possible crevasses and involves many foundation difficulties.

"*Reservoirs.*—From 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 acre-feet of storage—depending upon the location—are required to reduce gage heights one foot at Arkansas City. Studies were made of available reservoir sites. It was found that 203 reservoirs, costing $1,300,000,000, and operated primarily for Mississippi River control, would produce a dependable reduction of six feet at Cairo and seven feet at the mouth of the Arkansas. A system of thirty reservoirs not more than five days' flow from the Mississippi was also studied. Eleven reservoirs on the White and Arkansas Rivers, with a capacity of 37,000,000 acre feet, would have reduced the 1927 stage eight feet at Arkansas City; but the cost of these is estimated at $240,000,000, and this system would not reduce the maximum predicted flood to a point where it could be handled by the present levees."

MUNICIPAL MURDER MAPS

THE ACCOMPANYING "MUNICIPAL MURDER Map" for the borough of Manhattan, New York City, and a corresponding map for the borough of Brooklyn, published by the City Club of New York for use in its campaign for new playground sites, appear in *The American City* (New York). The small black dots indicate the sites on which children under fifteen years of age were killed in traffic accidents last year, and the rings show locations of possible new playing places for keeping children off the streets. Says the magazine named above:

"According to the records of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City for 1927, 397 children under fifteen were involved in such accidents and this number comprised 30 per cent. of the total death in street accidents. Pleasure cars (including taxicabs) and commercial trucks were responsible for 356 of the 397 children killed. The City Club made a careful study of these figures, particularly with respect to the location of the accidents, from which it was clearly determined that congestion of population with inadequate playground space for children is the principal contributing factor to what it well describes as an appalling condition.

"Last year, the City Club published in its Bulletin a 'Municipal Murder Map' for Manhattan, and otherwise gave publicity to 1926 statistics corresponding with the above. This attracted wide attention, and was considered influential in getting written into the city's budget for the current year an appropriation of $500,000 for new playground sites. City authorities are aroused to a knowledge of the situation. Early in the present year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asked its Chief Engineer to undertake a thorough official investigation of possible sites. The Chief Engineer received suggestions from various civic and welfare organizations and from some Borough Presidents. Over fifty sites were given the most careful attention in a series of conferences which were held in the Chief Engineer's office and attended by representatives of the City Club, the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, and the City Recreation Committee.

"As a result, the seven alternate sites for Manhattan, and the ten for Brooklyn, as shown by rings on the maps, while four for the Bronx and one for Queens were selected.

"At least one new site is assured for the lower East Side, Manhattan, to be purchased at a reasonable figure. The City Club has urged the Controller to secure one more site in Manhattan, and then to turn his attention to Brooklyn. With those four sites located, it is recommended the money then left may well be used in the Bronx. In any case, the City Club urges, the $500,000 is hardly a drop in the bucket when it comes to the meeting the total need; the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should, without fail, make this amount a continuing appropriation year in and year out until the city catches up on the program."

FILTERED AIR FOR HAY-FEVER.—An electrically operated mechanical filter for the provision of pollen-free air to patients with hay-fever and asthma was described by Dr. Cohen, of Cleveland, at a meeting of the American Association for the Study of Allergy, says *Good Health* (Battle Creek):

"With this device patients may be treated in their own bedrooms. The filter consists of a motor-driven suction fan covered by a filter bag made of several layers of a specially woven woolen cloth covered by one layer of cotton cloth, with the entire mechanism enclosed in a metal housing. The intake of the machine is connected to a special screen fitted to the window opening by means of a metal pipe. As pollen-free air is forced into the room through the filter a slight positive pressure is soon produced and the old air rushes out through all the cracks and crevices.

"It is unnecessary to seal the room or change it in any way. Almost all dust particles are removed by means of these filters, and it is thus possible to produce and maintain dust-free rooms."

THE INTOLERANT WALNUT

WALNUT-TREES SEEM TO DISCOURAGE other vegetation in the immediate vicinity, says J. Wilbur O'Brien, writing in *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington). His idea is that walnut roots secrete a kind of poison. It is hard to believe, he writes, that so fine a tree should be disliked by its neighbors, but perhaps it is one of those suffering from an overdose of temperament. Certainly the tree is in a class by itself among our native species, and just as certainly do various plants show a marked inability to thrive in its immediate vicinity. He proceeds:

"About five years ago a Virginia farmer, while inspecting a piece of ground he was having cleared up for pasture, noticed that the old negro who was doing the work was leaving all walnut-trees. The explanation was that wherever there are walnut-trees, sprouting of undergrowth is less vigorous and the sprouts are easier to kill out. To prove his point, the old man pointed out several instances that appeared to substantiate his claim.

"Two years later Mr. R. P. Cock, Superintendent of the York County branch of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, called attention to the fact that loblolly pine appeared to be unhealthy in the vicinity of walnut-trees. The areas to which he called attention—more or less regular concentric circles with a walnut-tree as the center of each—were distributed throughout a typical 'old field' stand of loblolly. At a distance of possibly one hundred feet from the walnut, it was noted that the foliage on certain branches of the pines was turning yellow. Within the areas the effect became more pronounced until immediately surrounding the tree and covering an area slightly larger than the spread of the branches, the pines had been dead so long that their remnants had practically disappeared. The area over which the unfavorable conditions existed seemed to be increasing with the growth of the walnut-tree.

"Subsequent observations seemed to bear out the theory that there was a definite antagonism between walnut-trees and certain other native plants. Blackberry bushes were one of these, whereas raspberries appeared to thrive; many species of common weeds never occurred under a walnut, whereas blue grass seemed to grow more vigorously under the crown than in the open. A few experiments conducted at the Virginia State Forest Nursery to determine whether the injury could be attributed to the presence of leaf litter or hulls, gave negative results.

"At about this time, January, 1925, A. B. Massey, of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, read a paper before the Virginia branch of the Academy of Science on 'Antagonism of the Walnuts in Certain Plant Associations,' in which he cited literature, and reported some very interesting experiments, with which he demonstrated. To quote his summary:

"'1. Walnut has an antagonistic action which causes a wilting and dying of certain plants, such as alfalfa, tomato, and potato.

"'2. Roots of the affected plants were always in close contact with walnut roots; the toxic substance is not generally distributed in the soil around walnut-trees, but is localized particularly in the vicinity of the walnut roots.

"'3. Walnut-root bark contains a substance which is toxic to the roots of tomato plants grown in water culture.

"'4. It is likely that juglone, or some similar substance, is the toxic constituent of the walnut.'

"In his review of Massey's article in *The Journal of Forestry*, 'H. S.' comments:

"'The antagonism of walnuts in certain plant associations should be of interest to foresters dealing with those trees in mixed stands. It is not at all improbable that similar reactions exist in natural stands in which walnuts occur.' With walnut, one of our most valuable trees, I believe it would be well worth while to give this matter further study.

"Mr. Massey is continuing his investigations to determine, if possible, what plants or groups of plants manifest this aversion. Either he or the writer would be glad to hear from others who may have made actual observations along similar lines. If the observations are backed up by photographs, so much the better."

NOSE DIVES FOR DEAFNESS

TREATMENT OF DEAFNESS by "nose-diving" in an airplane is denounced by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) as usually futile and often fatal. It prints an announcement of such "medical dives," to be given free as part of a fair program in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and comments as follows:

"Suddenly over our land has come a recrudescence of the foolishness that afflicted the country some years ago, when a half-dozen children—more or less—were killed in attempts to restore their hearing by sudden drops in airplanes. In the Grand Rapids demonstration the first choice of applicants will go to those under twenty-one, as experiments, conducted by such notable flyers as Bert Acosta and Clarence Chamberlin, have shown that, while the dives often bring relief to those under twenty-one, they seldom do to those who are older. Three persons, one a seven-year-old boy with hardness of hearing, were recently killed in Springfield, Massachusetts. Of course physicians realize the utter folly of attempting to relieve deafness due to organic causes by such a method.

"In a considerable number of cases the method has been fatal as well as futile. Lieut.-Col. Levy M. Hathaway, flight surgeon in the medical corps and chief of the medical section of the Air Corps of the U. S. Army at Washington, says succinctly that there is no foundation in fact for the impression that airplane flights help to cure deafness. On the contrary, defective hearing is common among aviators and is generally considered an occupational disorder associated with flying. Deafness is caused and aggravated by flying. Examinations indicate that deafness tends to progress in flyers. The roar of a 400 horse-power engine is terrific, drowning all conversation and necessitating communication by signals. This noise, together with the rapidly changing atmospheric pressure on the delicate structures of the auditory apparatus, soon dulls the sense of hearing. These effects, according to Colonel Hathaway, are cumulative and become permanent with continual exposure to the causes. Science progresses but human nature seems to be unchanging. Promoters of side-show freaks and county fairs seem willing to exploit anything. The Babbitt would rather be relieved of deafness by a 2,000-foot drop in an airplane than by washing out impacted cerumen with a syringeful of warm water. If his deafness is purely psychological, any form of suggestion may cure it; if it is organic, the airplane system will not help it. The sensational escapade gives him a brief place in the sun and in back-porch conversation for the rest of his silly existence."

From *American Forests and Forest Life.* Courtesy of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

INTOLERANCE IN NATURE TOO—THE WALNUT AND THE ALFALFA

The walnut exhibits marked intolerance not only toward apple and other fruit trees, but grasses as well. In this alfalfa field the crop in the vicinity of the large walnuts has been entirely killed.

SMELLING OUT DISEASE

THAT EVERY DISEASE has its characteristic odor, and that physicians should train themselves to detect it by this means, is the belief of Dr. Curran Pope, medical director of Pope Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky. In an article contributed to *American Medicine* (New York), he tells us that this art, once widely used for diagnosis, is now practically lost. His own ability to employ it in some degree has convinced him of its usefulness. Writes Dr. Pope:

"The medical profession at the present time pays little attention to the matter, and does not attempt to use the olfactory organs as it should. In this day of laboratory diagnosis, a good many of the older bedside helps have been sidetracked, and among them the use of smelling. Dr. William Mayo has called attention recently to the value of the sense of smell to the surgeon. The writer believes that the smell of pus is rather characteristic, and in fact a number of the older diagnosticians did not refuse to use their nose as a means of aiding them in the diagnosis of a disease. Dr. Osler frequently strest the importance of the sense of smell in deep infections and abscesses, especially of the lung. The writer has not had much experience in the diagnosis or investigation of smallpox, but believes that the average physician could, with a little practise, soon learn to recognize the odor of this disease. It is extremely difficult to describe a color to one who has never seen color similar to the one described, or who is blind. It is also very difficult to describe an odor save by comparison with some of the well-known or easily recognized odors of every-day life."

The nose also knows pellagra, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and measles, we are assured:

"The writer has had quite a good deal of experience in the treatment of pellagra. He and his associates feel that they can make a diagnosis almost from the smell alone. The odor as nearly as can be described is that of sour or musty bread. Speaking in general terms the presence of perspiration seems to aid in the detection of any abnormal or normal odor. Kuno has called attention to normal and abnormal perspiring. He divides people into three categories: 1. Those who have little ability to perspire, so that they barely sweat under a very high atmospheric temperature. 2. Those who sweat in accordance with the necessities of the regulation of body temperature. 3. Those who are always liable to sweat. In the latter, the sweat secretion is purposeless from the point of view of heat regulation, or it goes much beyond the necessary amount. Those in the second group are normal. The third group who overperspire usually show signs of some abnormal condition. Normal people pass into this state when they are suffering from some illness. Kuno remarks that this sign seems to have a wide application for diagnostic purposes.

"Our observations have been that odor for the purpose of diagnostic smelling is usually more difficult in those who do not perspire unless they are the subject of a moderate or high-temperature variation. For the testing of odor the second class is of course the best. The third class of excessive sweaters, as a rule, emanate odors more pronouncedly than any other class. We all recognize the peculiar odor of the person suffering from sepsis. This is present both in the perspiration and in the breath. The writer, however, refers only to the odor that is given off by the body.

"Both of my associates and myself are of the opinion that typhoid-fever odor can be easily detected by one whose olfactories are trained in this direction. One of my associates, Dr. Keefe, states that he can detect the odor of diphtheria and measles. There is very little difficulty in detecting the ammoniacal odor associated with a case of chronic cystitis. One might say that only a very few of the possibilities of olfaction have been touched upon in this paper.

"There can be no question that all peoples and races possess racial and personal odor characteristics. This is amply borne out by the fact that a bloodhound can trace any individual by his peculiar odor. Some races have this odor very much more marked than others, probably because the olfactories of another race are more sensitive to that peculiar kind of smell. This I think is more pronouncedly the case with the negro.

"In so far as the Anglo-Saxon is concerned, I believe that his olfactories are more easily attuned to the detection of this odor than they are to the odors of other races. I have further observed that the mulatto has a different and even a lessened odor than the pure-blood African. Furthermore, an additional dilution, such as a quadroon, lessens the odor and changes it somewhat. Perspiration under these conditions brings out the odor in marked degree. This is true even in those of the negro race who are careful and cleanly in their habits of person and dress. They are not to blame for what is a racial characteristic any more than the Anglo-Saxon is to be blamed for his racial odor which the bloodhound can follow in either instance.

"In conclusion, it might be advised that the cultivation of the power to 'smell out disease,' should constantly be kept in mind as an aid among many others in the diagnosis of the different diseases to which human flesh is heir."

FANS TO BLOW AWAY COAL-BILLS

SMALL FAN-BLOWERS, when used in an ordinary household furnace, may revolutionize heating methods in the home and reduce coal costs at least 50 per cent., we are told in *The Sunday Times* (Toledo, Ohio). Heating experts, after careful experiments, have found, this paper reports, that fan-driven air in the furnace not only brings about more efficient combustion of fuel but ventilates the home by circulating the air and breaking up cold areas, if an auxiliary fan also is used. We read further:

"The result is that in homes where forced air has been applied in the form of mechanical draft for the furnace, it has been possible to obtain greater heating results with cheap buckwheat screenings, hard or soft, which sells at $7 per ton, as compared with the large anthracite coal which sells around $14 per ton. How far-reaching in its economic effects would be the furnace-fan system, if widely adopted, is evident by the fact that the cheap coal, known as buckwheat screenings, is so plentiful at the mines that it can not be sold.

"Scientists who have extended their research into home heating have found that the ordinary home chimney will not provide sufficient draft to burn cheap grades of coal, altho the chimneys usually are large enough to handle the gases. When a small blower is attached, air is blown underneath the grates with such control that fires may be slowed down on warm days without going out and speeded up for maximum results on cold days. Furnace experts declare that it is not absolutely necessary to use special grates to burn even screenings. Ordinary link chains may be used in the grate to keep the fire from going through, while some people simply use a heavy bed of ashes. Control of the air by means of the fan-blower creates the effect of a blacksmith forge fire, and a small spark is sufficient to ignite the fire rapidly by this means.

"Systems have been developed, too, which aid fuel combustion and make the home furnace using coal automatic by means of mechanically operated underfeed stokers which feed the coal into the furnace from a hopper at any specific rate set, and later empties what remains of the ashes into a barrel. The same motor which operates the stoker operates the fan. The whole system is started and regulated by means of a thermostat in the living-room. Even a clock control is provided to make the system as easy and simple as gas or oil.

"These fans are an important principle of oil-burning systems. The fan blows air which at once atomizes the oil and supplies ample draft for its combustion. In government ships which use oil burners for power and heat, the air which atomizes the oil and provides draft, is blown through a hollow shaft in the fan.

"The University of Michigan, which has been carrying on extensive tests in household heating under the leadership of Prof. J. E. Enswiler, has found that the fan-blower is an important part of any modern heating system.

"'While we can not yet announce final results,' said Professor Enswiler, 'it is clear that one effect of the fan is to overcome the inertia and pack-pressure of cold air in extra long ducts and leaders. Hence the equipment may be installed with heat pipes of much greater length than have been used in the past. This means that three-story houses are within the scope of this kind of warm-air heating-plant, that it will heat a house of as many as fifteen rooms comfortably, and that it will keep even the more remote rooms of an ordinary dwelling at a pleasant temperature.'

"Preliminary figures developed in the tests show that the fan greatly increases the velocity at which the warm air is delivered to the rooms which increased the rapidity with which a home may be heated up on cold mornings."

THE BACK OF A TELEPHONE DIAL

HOW MANY TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS who use the new dial telephones know what goes on at the back of the dial, or just how it signals the desired number to the complicated machine at "central" that automatically makes the connection? In an article entitled "The Dial Which Starts Dial Switching," contributed to *Southern Telephone News* (Atlanta), C. E. Dean explains what happens. That the telephone user is making and breaking electric contacts at the back of his dial at the rate of about ten per second will be news to most skilled manipulators. Mr. Dean writes:

"To those who are not familiar with the dial, the simplicity of its use may be surprizing. To dial a certain letter or number, the subscriber merely puts his index finger in the proper hole and rotates the dial in a clockwise direction until his finger strikes the finger stop on the right side. He then removes his finger and the dial returns to normal of its own accord. Then the subscriber inserts his finger in the hole corresponding to the next character, and repeats the operation, doing this for each capitalized letter and number shown in the telephone directory.

"The important action of the dial is on the return motion after the subscriber has removed his finger. During this time the dial produces interruptions and restorals of the electric current reaching the telephone from the central office battery. One interruption and restoral is called a 'pulse,' and the number of pulses is determined by which hole the subscriber had his finger in. This is the same thing as saying how far he turned the dial, for if he had his finger in the 'eight' hole he would have turned the dial much farther than if he had it in the 'two' hole. In the former case the dial, in its return motion, would produce eight pulses of current. If the subscriber had dialed five, then five pulses of current would be produced, and so forth, except that zero sends ten pulses.

"The reason that dialing zero sends ten pulses is that the equipment could not distinguish no pulses from a slight delay on the part of the subscriber. So zero is placed after nine on the dial, and ten pulses are sent. The equipment 'knows' that ten pulses means zero, and makes connection correctly with the desired number.

"The dial sends pulses by separating and bringing together again a pair of contacts on the under side near the governor of the dial. These are called the 'pulse contacts' and the part which operates them is called the 'pulse pawl.' On the return motion of the dial this pawl, driven by a cam, moves back and forth, opening and closing the pulse contacts. We may say that these contacts 'send' pulses to the central office where they indicate to the equipment the number which the subscriber wants.

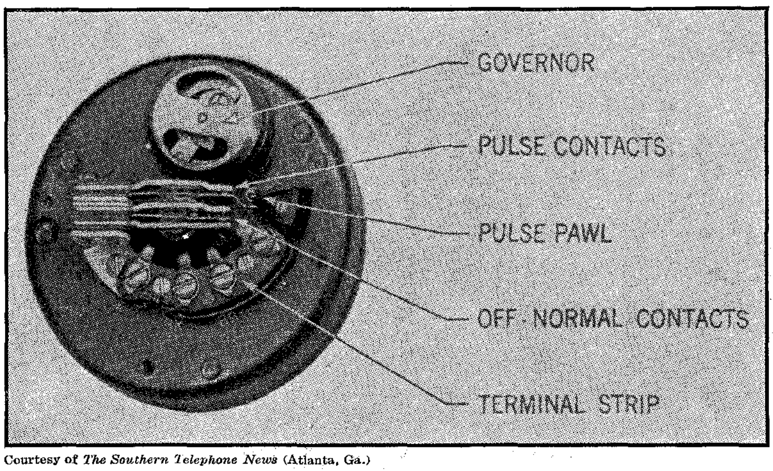
"On the back of the dial there is another set of contacts known as the 'off-normal contacts.' The function of these is to prevent loud clicks which would otherwise be heard in the receiver when the pulses are transmitted, and also to make the pulses of uniform strength by eliminating the effect of the carbon transmitter. The position of the dial, when it is not being used, is called its normal position, and any other position can therefore be called an 'off-normal' position. From the fact that these contacts are operated during the time that the dial is in an off-normal position, they have received their name, 'off-normal contacts.' These contacts are different in the dial for the new hand telephones, there being an additional contact and terminal.

"The subscribers' dial must transmit pulses with a speed between eight and eleven per second, that is, each pulse is transmitted in roughly one-tenth of a second. In order to enable the plant men to adjust the speed of dials, wherever the dials are located, testing equipment has been developed to be located at or near test desks in central office buildings to indicate whether the dial is too slow, within limits, or too fast, giving a report by means of visual or tone signals."

Altho subscribers' dials of the present general type with the latest improvements have been manufactured for only a few years, it is known from tests, Mr. Dean reports, that they will last many years on the average. During this time service equivalent to as many as 500,000 turns from 0 may be given. Since one turn from 0 sounds ten pulses, a dial may transmit 5,000,000 pulses during its life. To quote further:

"The long life of present dials is due to much experiment and improvement. That these changes really constitute improvements, actually lengthening the life of the dial, is known from experiments with machines set up to operate the dials, duplicating field conditions as clearly as possible, until mechanical failure takes place. In this way it was possible to determine in the laboratory those parts in the dial requiring improvement, and to so improve them that the life of the subscribers' dial in service would be many years. During these tests the dials were mounted at various angles, corresponding to their use on various kinds of telephones.

"Over 2,660,000 stations were served from dial system central offices on May 1, 1928. This is 19 per cent., or close to $^{1}/_{5}$ of the 13,978,000 stations owned by the Bell System on this date.



Courtesy of *The Southern Telephone News* (Atlanta, Ga.)

"THE SIMPLICITY OF ITS USE MAY BE SURPRIZING"

"So already, from the standpoint of numbers alone, the dial is one of the important means for furnishing telephone service in this country. The number of dial stations is increasing continuously, as would be inferred from the manufacturing output of 750,000 dials per year. This is sufficient to indicate that in the future the proportion of dial to total stations will increase steadily."

BEWARE OF THE MOTH—This is the advice given by H. J. Baker, of the State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. "The moth," he says, as quoted in the New York *Times*, "is only a small insect, not more than a quarter of an inch from tip to tip of glistening, narrow, buff wings, but she can be the means of large destruction—this we all know." He goes on:

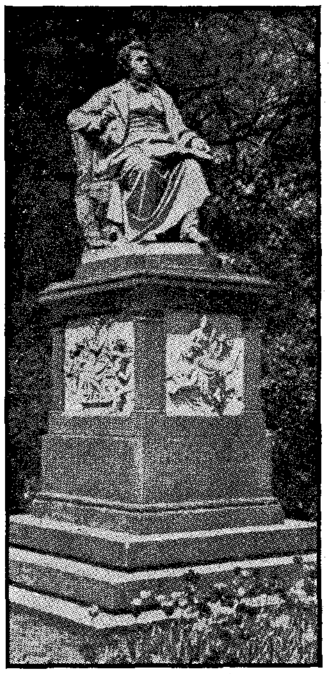
"She herself does not, as many persons suppose, feed upon fabrics, as her mouth parts are unsuitable. Instead, she lays eggs that develop into the worms, or larvæ, which cause the destruction of fabrics. The worms have no regard for costs or sentiments; the blanket woven by some ancestor long ago, the priceless gift of a dear friend, or the $200 garment are chewed and ravaged as if they were no more than an old, cast-off suit. This, therefore, is the reason why all moths or millers should be destroyed without hesitation or remorse. If given a chance they will lay their eggs in or near any material which can later be used by the worm or larvæ."

In discussing these pernicious destroyers, the specialist at Rutgers recommends that all fabrics be cleaned carefully and then placed in gum-sealed paper cases. The larvæ will not chew through paper to get to the fabric, but will crawl through very small cracks and holes. He goes on:

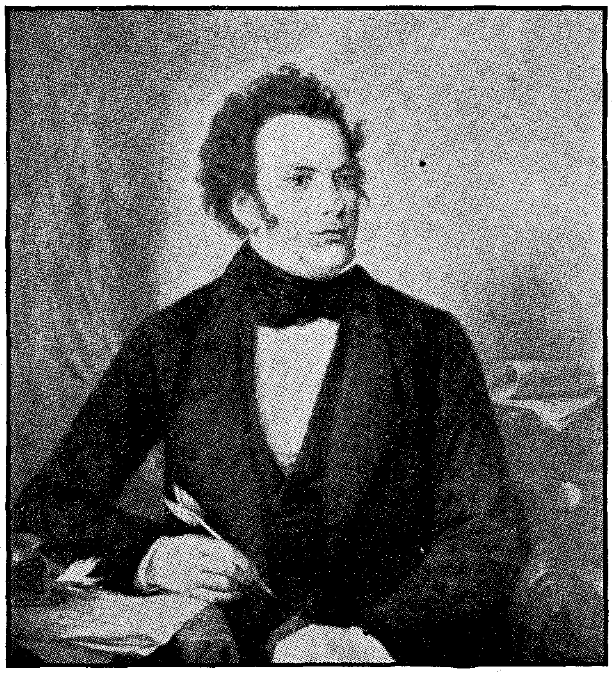
"Expensive furs should be placed in cold storage, where they will be in no danger from the clothes moths. All clothes in continuous use, carpets or rugs swept regularly, and upholstered furniture brushed regularly will be in little danger of attack. They will be in no danger where sunshine and plenty of air are allowed to flood the room and its closets."

LETTERS AND ART

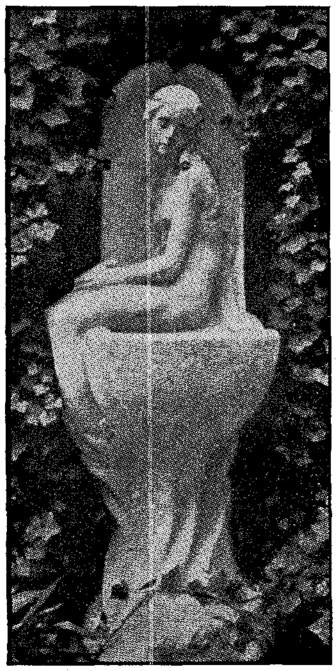
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



STATUE OF THE COMPOSER IN THE STADT-PARK, VIENNA



AN OIL PORTRAIT OF FRANZ SCHUBERT, BY W. AUGUST RIEDER



FOUNTAIN IN MEMORY OF THE "FORELLEN QUINTETTE"

SCHUBERT AND SOME VIENNESE MEMORIALS

SCHUBERT'S STRUGGLE TO FAME

SCHUBERT WAS NO SENTIMENTAL WEAKLING. The impression that he was may not have been strong in recent years since his fame has been established, yet it may be the superficial view still. He was in every respect "virile and passionate"; and he was "fond of wine and good company." "He was a complex character, as those who know the wide range of his music would expect." An English critic dealing with a recent volume, to be noticed more fully presently, tells a story of his assisting a lady to alight from a carriage, and of saying:

> "'Above all things, I must not get angry. For God's sake I must not get angry. For if I do get angry, I knock all the teeth out of the mouth of the poor wretch who has angered me.'
>
> "The little lady, with the broad-brimmed hat decorated with flowers, looked at him in frightened surprize.
>
> "'And have you often been angry?' she asked nervously.
>
> "'No,' said Schubert. 'Never yet!'"

The concert season this year will be more or less dedicated to Schubert. The centenary of his death occurs this month, but celebrations in his honor have been protracted, reaching their highest peak in Vienna last summer when little else musically was considered. Our own music season not coinciding, we must come in as an after-piece. Mr. Mengelberg opened the Philharmonic-Symphony season by playing his Symphony in C-major. This will go on with symphonies and songs, familiar and unfamiliar, until its frequency may do something to lessen the hold of jazz. Yet even Schubert, we are told, owes something to jazz, for Philip Page, in the London *Daily Chronicle*, gives us a left-handed compliment for our enrichment of the musical world:

> "I have heard street urchins whistle the chief theme of the 'Unfinished' Symphony. This was due, possibly, to America's tribute, for from New York came the parody 'Oh, Mr. Schubert, let's finish your symphony in ra-a-a-gtime!'
>
> "A loathsome piece of vandalism, impertinent 'smartness,' which certainly made more money than Schubert ever earned in any one of his all too few years. But it was an unconscious testimony to the quality of his immortality."

Vienna has fêted him in processions and illuminations as well as song. Last year she did the same for Beethoven, a citizen, tho not like Schubert a native son of the most musical city of Europe. Schubert, says Olin Downes in the New York *Times Magazine*, "was born in Vienna, he passed his whole life there, and he was buried three places from Beethoven, whom he feared and adored." Continuing:

> "In this there is a certain significance which speaks of more than accidents of birth or burial. Schubert and Beethoven have a profound relation to each other. As men, as artists, they were entirely different. No stronger contrast could be imagined than the one afforded by their characters and artistic careers. Tho they lived in the same city, passed in the same streets, ate in the same taverns, a certain centrifugal process seemed to hold them apart. Beethoven, of course, was much the older man, and a formidable character, and Schubert was afraid of him. The two came together only at Beethoven's death-bed. And yet, of all the artists of that time, they are the most complementary of each other, the most inevitably associated in a perspective of the period. Separately they are divergent. Together, they appear as the halves of the soul of their epoch, expressing in a mysterious synthesis all that was idealistic, heroic, and beautiful in the early nineteenth century. To-day they lie side by side—the brooding, passionate Beethoven, the warrior, the prophet of the new age, and Schubert, the poet, the humble, wistful dreamer, the sweetest of singers, the simplest of souls. They lie

there, and something past the ken of humanity witnesses the union."

England is paying her tribute in a new life of the composer written by Newman Flower (Cassell). It goes far to wipe out the stain of her earlier lack of appreciation, recalled by Mr. Gilman in the New York *Herald Tribune*. It is apropos of the same symphony mentioned above:

"Since this, as we all know, is the centenary year of Schubert's death, it was to be expected that Mr. Mengelberg, opening the concert season of 1928-'29, would seize the opportunity of being the first to lay a wreath at the feet of Schubert the symphonist—who is, all said and done, the greater Schubert; for, after you have paid affectionate tribute to the lonely tone-poet of the songs, there remains a yet more wonderful master—the Schubert of the C-major Symphony. This, we beg leave to think, is the crown and the excelling glory of Schubert's work. If he had written nothing else, his head would be among the stars.

"'I hope to be able to send you,' wrote Mendelssohn to the London Philharmonic Society, eighty-nine years ago, 'a very extraordinary and excellent symphony by Fr. Schubert, the famous composer.' Extraordinary, indeed! So extraordinary that when the worthy players of the London Philharmonic tried over the new work at rehearsal, they laughed loud and long at certain of its features which now seem to us extraordinary for their power and originality, rather than, as to the Londoners of long ago, for their absurdity. It is not of record that the more intelligent Philharmonic Society of New York ridiculed the symphony when they played it for the first time in America, on January 11, 1851, with fifty-nine men in the orchestra, and Mr. Eisfeld conducting. We doubt if they laughed at the reiterated triplets in the Finale, as their older namesakes did. We are certain that long before the Philharmonic merged with the Symphony Society, those rushing, tumultuous triplet figures had ceased to be funny and had become sublime."

Basing his article on Mr. Flower's book, W. J. Turner, music critic of *The New Statesman* (London), writes:

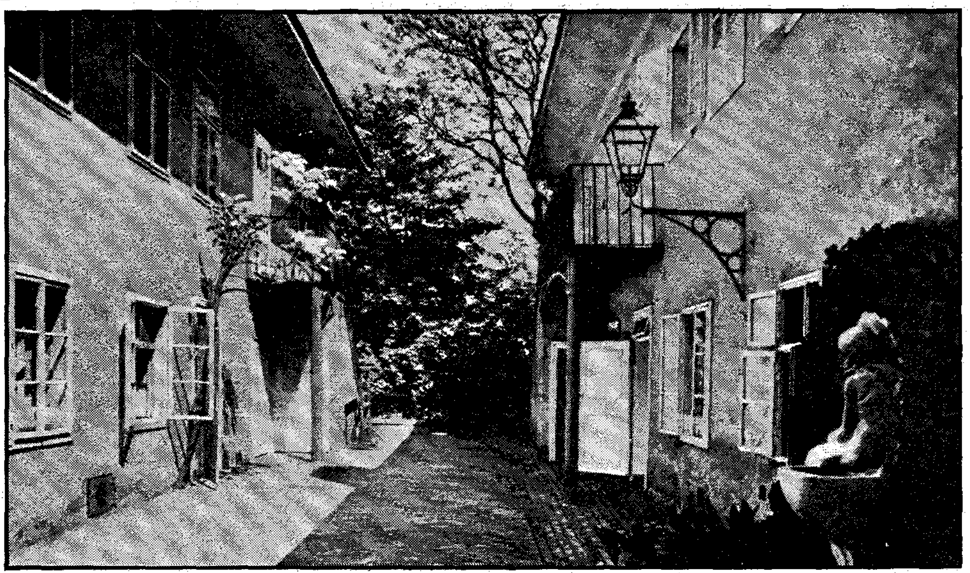
"Like the life-story of all great artists it is a story of deep pathos. This composer of more than six hundred songs (the best of which are for beauty, originality, and power unequaled in the history of music), several remarkable symphonies, a great deal of fine chamber music and a mass of lighter music, earned during his thirty-one years of life by the sale of his music the total sum of £575. The pathos of just this one fact is not lessened by the reflection that it was a remarkably large sum to have been earned by a man who was not famous, and whose work was rare in quality and difficult to play and sing. Nor would he have earned this much had it not been for the efforts of a small group of appreciative friends, like Vogl and Sonnleithner. On March 7, 1821, the Sonnleithners gave a charity concert at the Kärnthnerthor theater and Vogl sang for the first time in public the 'Erl-King,' accompanied by Anselm Hüttenbrenner. As Mr. Flower relates:

"'It was Leopold von Sonnleithner who first endeavored to get the music engraved, and he was encouraged in this by Anna Fröhlich. . . . The "Erl-King" was offered to two publishers, Diabelli and Haslinger, and refused by both. They not only flatly declared that they would pay nothing for the song, but since Schubert was unknown among the music-sellers, it would not pay them to engrave the score.'

"Sonnleithner had the 'Erl-King' and other songs engraved at his own expense, and sold them in his house.

"Reflect that at this moment Beethoven was still living (it was the year in which he had finished the C-minor sonata), that Diabelli, Haslinger, and other publishers were competing eagerly for his works. But Beethoven had had the luck to become famous among the Viennese aristocracy in his youth as a virtuoso, and to have a large and fashionable public who bought his compositions automatically even when they neither liked them nor played them. Schubert, who was not a virtuoso and was too shy to play well in public, never got a large audience, and actually got less from publishers at the end of his life than at the beginning.

"As Schubert became better known by the publication of his songs, his receipts did not become bigger. A sale at almost any figure seemed a piece of good fortune. For his first paid work—the 'Prometheus' of 1816—he received £4. For the first twelve songs of the 'Winterreise' cycle—composed in the last month of life—he was paid tenpence each, ten shillings in all:



SCHUBERT MUSEUM IN VIENNA

This is the house, on the right, with the fountain in front, shown more fully on the opposite page.

"'His revue from the publishers had for some years amounted to 40 florins a week. In 1826, with only two years of life remaining, he was averaging no more than 30 florins. The "*Winterreise*" cost in the music-selling trade twelve times as much as the "*Erl-König*," viz., 6 florins, and Schubert was paid by Haslinger—so it is stated—scarcely one-half of the usual honorarium . . . When in 1826 he asked Hans Nägeli of Zurich 120 florins for a sonata which the publisher desired to have, and H. A. Probst of Leipsic 80 florins each for three pieces, they both declined . . . the publishers, aware that Schubert seldom possest money, considered refusal of his offers as the best means to purchase at a knock-out price. Probst, at any rate, would appear to have thought so, for when in 1828 Schubert offered him the E-flat-major Trio for 100 florins he beat him down to 20 florins, 60 kreutzers.'

"Yet some of Schubert's work sold well:

"'In a mad moment Schubert sold to Diabelli all the plates and rights in the published songs and tied himself up to this Viennese Barabbas for the equivalent of seventy pounds. . . . Diabelli made out of the "Wanderer" alone during the next few years nearly three thousand pounds. A bonus, however small, to the composer . . . would not have been amiss, but Diabelli was not prone to do such things. He went on plundering Schubert in his fashion.'

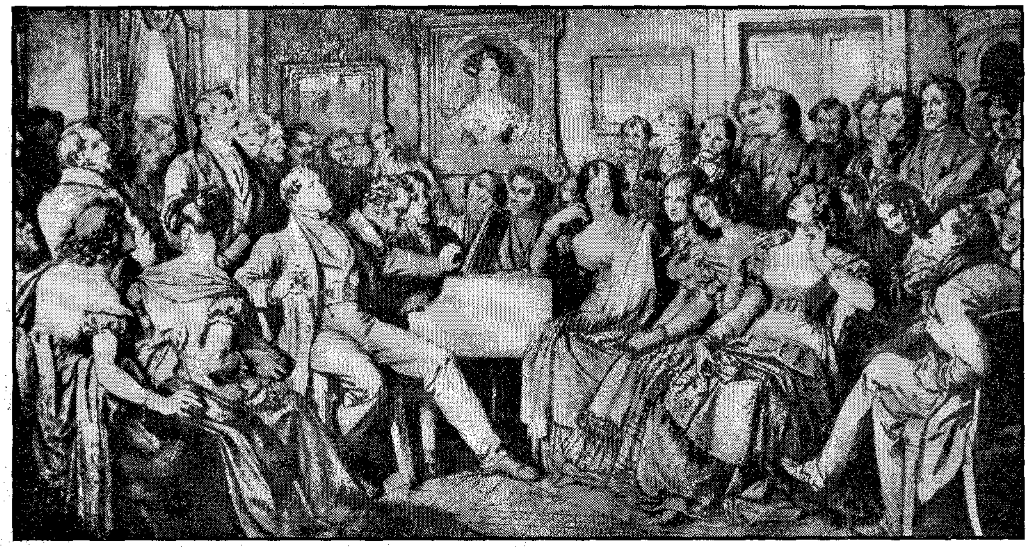
"Mr. Flower is himself a publisher, and so his frank comments on such conduct are all the more to be appreciated. How thankful even we poets and writers of to-day must be to think that Beethoven at any rate was a match for these publishers and, according to Thayer, treated them to some of their own unscrupulousness. The cleverer of us may think that Schubert ought to have had more business sense. But nobody expects a business man to be even a good composer, and why should we expect a great composer like Schubert to be a good business man? It was not business ability, but a temperamental suspiciousness, that drove Beethoven to his hard bargains, but Schubert was by nature trusting and without suspicion."

Mr. Flower's book does not concern itself with Schubert's music—"all the better for this absence of the platitudes of musical criticism," observes Mr. Turner, who then gives some personal data:

"One of the myths which this book will help to dispel is that which depicts Schubert as a sentimental weakling. This notion has arisen to some extent from the famous mot describing Schubert as a feminine Beethoven—one of those clever, misleading remarks that are so easy to make, but which often blind the judgment for generations.

"'Schubert,' said Bauernfeld, who was one of Schubert's intimate circle of friends, 'has the right mixture of the ideal and real,' and Anselm Hüttenbrenner said:

"'Over a glass of wine or punch, Schubert was most talkative. His musical judgments were sharp, and he always hit the nail on the head. In this way he resembled Beethoven, who could be very sarcastic at times. If at a society gathering music was discust with knowledge, Schubert would listen with pleasure, and rarely interrupted. But if an ill-informed amateur made statements which proved his ignorance, Schubert's patience broke at once. He would go up to the jabberer and exclaim hotly: "You'd better be quiet. You don't understand that, and you never will understand it!"'"



HAPPY MOMENTS IN SCHUBERT'S LIFE

When he played before his friends in the house of Baron von Spaun, Vogel sitting rapt by his side.

"SPOONERISMS"—Making Spoonerisms became something of an indoor game in England; and of course Dr. Spooner of Oxford got the dubious credit for them. Turn "Conquering kings" into "Kinkering Kongs" and you have the first and perhaps the only authentic one in all the multitude. Anyway the famous slips, all but one, are declared myths by one who helped celebrate the golden wedding of the eighty-four-year-old don of New College, Oxford. He is Mr. Robert Seton, Recorder of Devizes, and one of Spooner's oldest pupils. He gave his assurance to the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"The dear old Doctor made, to my knowledge, only one 'Spoonerism' in his life. That was in college in the early part of 1879. He was conducting a service, and stood up in the pulpit to announce a hymn. He gave it out as 'Kinkering Kongs Their Titles Take.' There was a hush, and the Doctor calmly repeated his slip. I am afraid that we all burst into laughter. I think the Doctor then saw his mistake.

"It was the talk of Oxford in those days, and we used to spend hours in inventing 'Spoonerisms.' I collaborated with a friend who afterwards became the Rev. Arthur Sharp, and it was he who brought out a book of Spoonerisms. About the time that Sharp published his book, a man named Ward, at Pangbourne, published a similar book. I believe they caused a big stir in Oxford at the time. Altho Dr. Spooner has denied having uttered these slips of the tongue, he appreciates the humor of them, and I believe that occasionally he has made a Spoonerism deliberately to raise a laugh."

The word is too good to be forgotten, and the learned Doctor may have his name perpetuated only in "Spoonerism."

TESTS OF FILM-TAUGHT PUPILS

CHILDREN MAKE 33 PER CENT. greater gains in geography and 15 per cent. greater gain in science by learning these subjects partly through motion-pictures. This superiority resulting from the use of films has been demonstrated by one of the most extensive experiments in education ever undertaken. Fifty-five hundred children were used in a test of the value of the film in education, and an equal number were taught the same material without the aid of the screen. Experiments were conducted by Dr. Ben D. Wood of Columbia University and Dr. Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago over a period of ten weeks, under the sanction of the National Education Association, and a detailed report has just been published. An abstract of this report appears in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle,* from which we cite, first of all the economic advantages of a general use of the film:

"If properly planned classroom films can raise pupils' marks by an average 24 per cent., as in this experiment, the report indicated, many failures will be turned into passing marks, as the great majority of failures are by less than 24 per cent. Thus the time required for repeating courses would be saved to municipalities. The average expense of keeping a child in school for a year is $100, which, in Chicago, for example, where there are 30,000 failures a year, would mean a saving of $3,000,000 a year, if they could be completely eliminated. Approximately 3,000 children in Rochester repeat their grade each year. Of this number at least one-third are first graders on half-time, and young children who lose time from school on account of illness."

The result obtained came from 107,670 test papers, written by the 11,000 children before and after the ten weeks' experiment, and both the classes taught with films and those without used the same study guides, and were given identical tests. Further—

"The school authorities in the twelve cities cooperated with the investigators by selecting classes of children and teachers for the two groups as nearly as possible equal in ability, and the experiment was a regular part of classroom work. The films used were of the 16 mm. 'amateur standard' size, and were of 'safety' material, so that they could be projected in the classrooms without the use of projection booths.

"'In this experiment,' the report said, 'we have studied the films not as a panacea to be substituted for present instrumentalities of the schools, nor as a means to revolutionize the aims of education, but as an addition to the present pedagogical devices of the schools which may help in the attainment of currently accepted goals.'

"Besides the final advantage that the written tests showed for the film-taught children, reports from the teachers who used the films in teaching their classes, and from school officers, showed that a large majority believed the use of classroom films to have been 'more effective in arousing and sustaining the children's interest, in improving the quantity and quality of their reading and in aiding them to correlate features of the lessons with personal experiences and community conditions,' says the report.

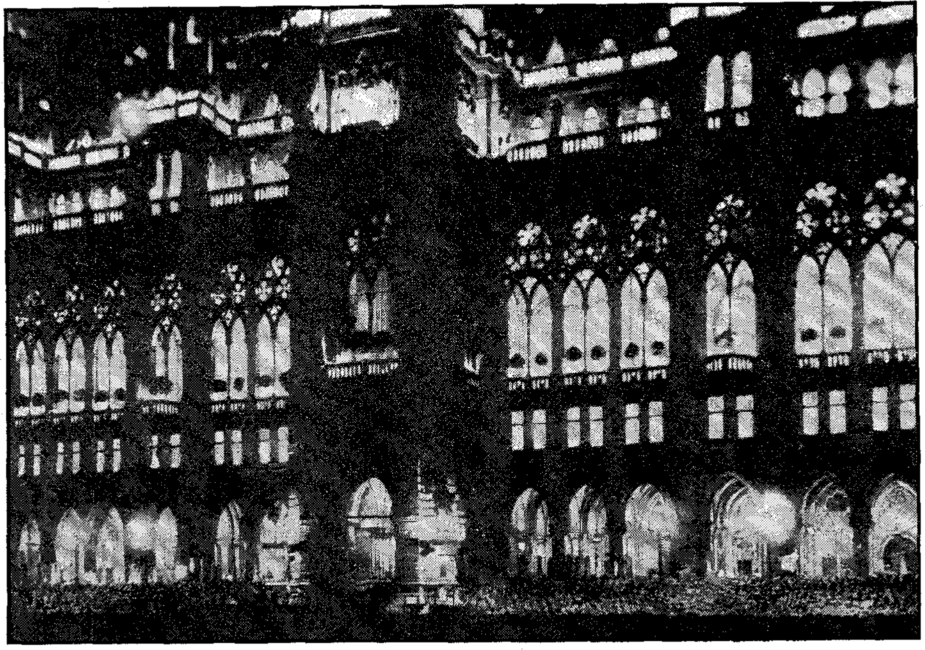
"The films used in geography teaching were: 'New England Fisheries,' 'Wisconsin Dairies,' 'Wheat,' 'Wheat to Bread,' 'Cattle,' 'Corn,' 'Cotton,' 'Irrigation,' 'Bituminous Coal,' and 'Iron Ore to Pig Iron.' Those in general science were: 'Hot-Air Heating,' 'Atmospheric Pressure,' 'Comprest Air,' 'The Water

Cycle,' 'Water Supply,' 'Purifying Water,' 'Limestone and Marble,' 'Sand and Clay,' 'Reforestation,' and 'Planting and Care of Trees.'

"The twelve cities that participated in the experiment were: Rochester; New York City; Chicago; Detroit; Newton, Massachusetts; Atlanta; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Lincoln, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; Denver; Oakland, and San Diego."

"RADIO—FRIEND OR FOE!"

IT IS THE ARTIST AND MANAGER who are supposed to look at this rival in the musical world and question whether he be friend or foe! Six years ago the query was raised, and even yet the answer is not forthcoming. Or rather it seems to come both ways according to the predilections or affiliations of the speaker. The magazine of musical life, *Singing and Playing* (New York), is seeking light, and asks where the artist is standing to-day, after six years of radio. The concert manager, whose interests are bound up with the artist, is the person interrogated by this magazine, and the answers are spread over a large space in the October number. Concert artists in being and in making are sure to be interested in the verdict, and their number is legion. Radio fans may also learn something about the use of this household ornament as a means of acquiring musical knowledge. In an editorial summary the magazine gives the results obtained, which we quote for the benefit of those who may not see the whole argument:



VIENNA *EN FETE* IN SCHUBERT'S HONOR

June and July saw an almost continuous celebration. Immense crowds marched by day and stood by night before the illuminated Wiener Rathaus.

"Broadcasting may help to popularize some artists, broadcasting may help to create music-lovers, but from the practical standpoint it must be confessed that the radio is quite useless to the artist who hopes to secure profitable concert-bookings as the result of success on the air.

"'That fundamental necessity of an artist's career—personal appearance before concert audiences—is not won by broadcasting; on the contrary, the artist's chances for bookings may be unfavorably affected, particularly the artist who thinks that radio publicity results in actual engagements and who has therefore slackened his own personal efforts to build a following.'

"Such is the consensus of opinion of the leading musical managers of the United States, as reflected in the unusual symposium on the radio situation.

"This verdict of the men and women who guide the careers of the artists must be soberly and temperately considered, for it is 'not what you think or I think about anything that matters—but *how does it work out?*'

"In this present analysis there can not be room, naturally, for consideration of the abstract and intangible benefits which may ultimately be derived from broadcasting in the future. For the moment we are concerned strictly with the economic phase of what has come to be known as the radio 'problem.' And problem it indubitably remains. . . .

"A peculiar recent development is that the engagement of artists for the commercial buyers of musical talent has fallen into the hands of immature unmusical persons. No freeborn American citizen has ever been known to falter in his belief that he can run a newspaper infinitely better than the editors; nowadays this theory about running radio programs seems widely prevalent, with lamentable consequences for the listeners.

"We are not, of course, minimizing the high value of the programs sponsored by a few of the stations and some of the commercial advertisers; but the prevailing standard of radio music remains low, too low to offset the thin stream of excellent programs."

A point which interests the general public is whether the radio is really an educational force in the life of the nation, and the question, says *Singing*, "gathers a crop of affirmatives and negatives, all very vigorous." We quote first from Mr. Sigmund Spaeth:

"A favorite battle-cry of the purveyor and defender of radio music is that radio is enormously increasing the number of music-lovers of this country, and is raising the standard of taste. They base this claim on answers to the questionnaires they frequently send out, stating that such answers show a preference for music of the better type.

"But is the questionnaire a conclusive proof? My contention is that a person who has the intelligence and gumption to answer such a document, in the first place, is a person of superior type who has probably always preferred fine music, and who doesn't owe his good taste to radio at all. But what of the inarticulate and silent thousands who throw the questionnaire in the waste-basket, and who hastily tune off when a Haydn quartet is announced? How far has radio touched or affected them? Not very deeply, I am afraid, if statistics were only available.

"As to the second point: how much radio output, good or bad, is actually listened to with attention? Who has not seen a roomful of people laughing, talking, or eating while the radio is going full tilt? Perhaps one musical strain or a melodic phrase makes itself heard when the conversational blast has momentarily died down, but one can hardly class this as 'listening.' The ear is agreeably tickled from time to time, and the rest is lost. There is no doubt that the strains of Mozart and Beethoven often *function as accompaniment to highly expert conversationalists.* As long as such conditions obtain, the 'educational' value of radio may be held in question."

More optimistic is Harold V. Milligan, executive director of the National Music League:

"A perfectly enormous public has been awakened to music of a quality which they never knew existed; the spread of musical knowledge and discrimination is perfectly astonishing. As for the claim that radio keeps people out of the concert hall, it may have that effect temporarily. Remember, however, that so many of the standard classical compositions that are old chestnuts to present concert-goers are ravishing and beautiful novelties to a great proportion of the radio public; but as soon as these numbers become, in time, an old story to this new musical population, and as their taste and education develop, they will realize that radio does not replace the actual thing, and the concert halls will fill again with an audience many times larger than before. I believe that radio is educating a new musical public in this country amounting to millions, all of whom are potential concert-goers of the future."

RELIGION RISING ABOVE THE MISTS

THE RELIGIOUS CONFUSION of recent years is now clearing, asserts an expert observer of recognized authority. Religion had been thrown into a turmoil by the tremendous advance of science and the resulting clash of religion and materialism, says Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in a copyrighted contribution to "Recent Gains in American Civilization" (Harcourt, Brace and Company). Dr. Fosdick, who is pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, professor in Union Theological Seminary, university preacher at leading universities and colleges, and author of many books, is witness to what he describes as a chaotic condition in Western Christianity, and is also witness to the order which he discerns coming out of that chaos. The Church is a living, growing institution, and its critics, we are told in effect, are attacking chiefly things which the Church has already discarded, or is discarding.

Let us look first at what has happened, as Dr. Fosdick graphically describes it:

"Ethically the rapidly changing situation induced by the mobile movements of Western civilization has fairly run the church's authoritative codes off their feet. Authoritative codes are cut to fit a stable society, but when society swiftly grows—especially if it grows hunchbacked and bandy-legged—the task of recutting the conventions is disconcerting. Something like that has happened in our Western world. Science has handed us not only new ideas to digest but new powers to handle, and in an unprecedented economic civilization with family problems, international problems, racial problems, which our old codes do not obviously fit, questions about what is right and what is wrong rise in bewildering array. Religion, in consequence, is ethically confused. It speaks no united and convincing word. Even on matters like the family—obviously in desperate straits in the United States—where religion's most intimate ethical concerns center, it fumbles for its message, and to its people, wanting seriously to know what is right under these puzzling conditions, it commonly substitutes the gusto of special pleading for intelligent leadership.

"Institutionally the estate of Western Christianity is a disgrace. Most Christians, Catholic and Protestant, Conservative and Liberal, would in one tone of voice or another admit that. There are plenty of historical reasons for our sectarian divisions, but contemporary reasons or even excuses are difficult to find. The various Protestant denominations—over a hundred and fifty of them in the United States—are for the most part specializing in irrelevant details utterly remote from this generation's real interests. The result is that, while modern life in every other realm is rapidly changing its organization with a view to meeting contemporary problems, religion remains organized around shibboleths as outworn as Guelph and Ghibelline and symbols of loyalty as antiquated as the roses of Lancaster and York."

But while all these difficulties confront religion on one side of the balance, he finds, on the other side, that the "promising elements in the situation outweigh those factors which the defeatist emphasizes":

"For one thing, the readjustments of religion's thought to the modern world-view are going on at a much more rapid rate than the casual observer, especially if he is an outsider, commonly suspects. What he takes as typical of the churches is the fulminations of militant Fundamentalists, the sustained pretense that the clergy are custodians of magical sacraments, the surrender of State legislatures to the foes of evolution, the medieval theological deliverances of ecclesiastical conventions, the pronouncements of organizations like the Supreme Kingdom and the Ku Klux Klan, the antisocial attitude of the premillennialists, and even the assertions of Voliva of Zion City telling the world over the radio that the earth is flat. Such crass ignorance in the churches as these and similar factors indicate is not to be minimized. It is present, it is sometimes prevalent, and it is always serious. Moreover, it is interesting, and its exhibitions make news for the papers. But such factors are not the determinative elements; the future is not theirs.

"One indication of this is the collapse of the late controversy between Fundamentalists and Modernists. It was obviously a rear-guard action. It largely concerned matters which were not even interesting to modern intelligence, and which had really been settled long ago. Its immediate occasion was the correct apprehension on the part of the Conservatives that liberalism was gaining and must be ejected from the churches if the status quo was to be maintained. As a matter of fact, liberalism has not been ejected from the churches. It never was more sure of its standing ground within them than it is now."

A second gain observed by Dr. Fosdick is that the nature of religion has become clearer and "its discrimination from accessory entanglements has been made more possible by our modern knowledge." Therefore:

"In the light of present information all such prophecies of religion's demise as old disbelievers once indulged in are obviously nonsense. Never was it more clear that religion is ineradicably rooted in human nature. Reduce it even to its simplest terms and it still means devotion to those concrete spiritual values, goodness, truth, beauty, love, which the human soul recognizes as suprapersonal, and in consecration to which life finds its true meaning. To serve these values is to live a religious life, and to believe that these values reveal the creative Reality, God, behind and in the universe is religion's central faith. Sciences may come and go, but religion so rooted will persist as long as the race does. It may appear in Protean forms, but it is as indestructible as earth, air, fire, or water. That has grown more plain, not less, as psychology has probed deeper into the secrets of the spirit. There is no excuse now for identifying religion's future with the fortunes of its artificial adhesions—opinions, cults, rubrics, and institutions.

"Because this is true, a great deal of the world's best religion exists outside religious organizations, and often does not call itself religious at all. Only a narrowly ecclesiastical mind will find that fact disconcerting. It is rather something to rejoice over and count upon. It is because religion, even when it is unrecognized as such, is so indispensable a function of human life at its best that the churches have any chance at all. No wise minister thinks of himself as set to inoculate men with religion. He knows that men are religious; that a completely irreligious man, if such exists, is an insane anomaly; that human life is meaningless animal existence except as it serves spiritual values; and that the human mind will never permanently consent to think that spiritual values are a fortuitous accident born of atoms going it blind in a godless universe. He knows that when he does his work well he is working with and not against the deepest streams of human nature."

The truth is, writes Dr. Fosdick, "that when all criticisms are acknowledged, the churches, for all their mistakes, futilities, and failures, are functioning with so much usefulness that, in a time when ever fewer people go to church from a sense of duty, they continue to thrive and grow. Ministrations to personal character, saving influences thrown around the family and the children, encouragement to faith in God and the spiritual meaning of life, without which existence grows tawdry and sordid—these and other indispensable services they do actually render to multitudes so that in watching the spectacle one's impression is not so much disheartening as wonder. . . . When all has been said that can be said against the churches, it is noticeable that apparently nobody wishes to live in a community without one." Dead issues have been sloughed off, Dr. Fosdick finds, and the movement associated with the "Back to Jesus" slogan has made clear that the religion of Jesus was not primarily something to be believed, but a program of action and a way of life. To conclude this inspiring outlook:

> "Two tremendous questions face modern Christianity: faith in God, which is the only theological problem worth discussing, and the application of Jesus' principles to personal and social life, on which the continuance of Christianity crucially depends.
>
> "It is a promising gain to discover where the real questions are. I do not see how any one can read what intelligent Christians now are writing, or know what unwritten things they anxiously are thinking, without seeing that Canute could more easily have stayed the sea than obscurantism can keep the Christian mind and conscience of to-day and to-morrow from facing its great problems. Personally, I think it probable in consequence that the twentieth century, before it is through, will see a renaissance of spiritual life in general and of religion in particular, accompanied both by constructive social reformation and by a synthetic philosophy which will gather up the mass of new mental materials into a coherent whole and give life once more a unified interpretation and meaning. At any rate, I am confident that the alternative to that is the collapse of Western civilization.
>
> "Religion is too deep and elusive to have its gains and losses cataloged. Religion is mysticism—being strengthened with power through God's Spirit in the inward man; it is ethics—the wrestling of man's ideal with man's actual—it is metaphysics—the assurance that not dirt but personality is the final interpreter of the Eternal. Any one endeavoring to say whether religion waxes or wanes may well end with an ancient and wise comment on the ways of the Spirit: 'The wind bloweth where it will, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.'"

CANADA'S EXAMPLE OF CHURCH UNION

A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION of the United Church of Canada, which came into being on June 11, 1925, indicates that it has fully justified the hopes with which it started out, observes the Springfield *Republican,* which sees in this success some encouragement for those who are working for unity on this side of the border. Tho there is still a dissentient group, known as the Continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada, numbering, we read, about 980 congregations, with 150,000 members, *The Republican* notes that—

> "In the three and one-half years of the existence of the United Church, however, the tendency has been strongly marked toward a further strengthening of union. The church now has approximately 8,806 congregations, 4,500 ministers (including 650 foreign missionaries), and 693,000 members. The minimum salary of an ordained minister is about $1,800, many receive $5,000 or more, a few as much as $10,000. No salary has been reduced. Altho at the time of union 270 former Presbyterian ministers were without charges, and amalgamation of local churches increased the number of unemployed pastors by more than 200, virtually all of the available ministers are now employed. At the end of two years 600 new 'charges' (local church organizations) had been established where there had been no Protestant churches before. It has been stated by church leaders that more progress has been accomplished in three years than could have been accomplished in twelve years under the former system of rivalry and duplication of effort."

It does not necessarily follow that what has been accomplished in Canada in church union can be accomplished in the United States, says *The Republican;* for, it is noted:

> "Denominational lines in this country have been deepened by tradition and habit to a degree that has not been the case in the newer country, where the work of all the churches has been largely missionary in character and the need of conserving energy has encouraged cooperation to further the aims which the churches hold in common. But the three denominations immediately concerned have each in both countries common roots of doctrine, governmental policy, and traditional modes of worship. That they have been able in Canada to find a common denominator must encourage those on this side of the international boundary who believe that the Church would gain in power by such a development, and are working for it."

HOW THE JUNIOR LEAGUE HELPS

"SOCIETY STUFF" AND "THE BUNK," and with those words on his lips the casual reader, perhaps, turns from reports of the doings of the Junior League to read sterner news of sports and politics. But the Junior League, we read in the Boston *Herald,* is concerned with much more than débutantes, teas, coming-out parties, and society stunts. "A plane from Seattle and Pasadena, westward farther to Honolulu, north to Montreal and Winnipeg, south to Tampa and New Orleans, might alight at any of 104 cities where the Junior League is a real force in the community," we read in *The Herald.* "In each of those cities young girls with more than the average of education, wealth, and leisure have joined together to help people less fortunate than themselves." In fact—

Fotograms

HELPING THE HELPLESS

Mrs. William H. Walling, chairman of the Volunteer Workers at the Junior League Baby Shelter, New York City, which takes care of more than 300 babies a year. This is one of the charitable activities of the New York Junior League.

> "The character of the work is as varied as the cities listed: thrift shops, day nurseries, health centers, training for the blind, occupational therapy—there are few phases of social work to which Junior Leagues have not lent their financial aid. Money is raised in various ways, from getting out an edition of a daily paper to the more usual expedient of putting on a show with débutantes in gorgeous costumes; but membership in the League implies far more than the ability to look pretty in the front row of the chorus.
>
> "The word 'provisional' means something. No girl can become a full-fledged member of the Junior League until she has taken a course of lectures dealing with different aspects of social work, and shows, by passing an examination, that she understands the opportunities for community service that lie before her. If she wishes to remain a member she must, for several years, give a definite number of hours to some sort of welfare work done under the direct supervision of experts, and reported on to the League."

The Junior League developed, we are told, from the old-fashioned Sewing Circle, where, it seems, exchange of gossip occupied a larger share of attention than the sewing. As to its evolution, we read:

> "In the twenty-two years, since 1906, the Sewing Circle League has developed into the Junior League of Boston. The National Junior League with which it is associated is a tremendous organization. There are thousands of members, committees by the dozen, impressive budgets, a magazine devoted to the interests of youth in its relation to social service, more interesting than many professional magazines. The magazine fosters creative work by League members, such as writing, poetry, sculpture, and handicrafts. It acts as a clearing-house for information that will help other leagues in their money-raising projects. It publishes reports on the different philanthropic work undertaken. To those who knew the early years of the League the scope, variety and number of the projects undertaken as reported in the magazine is almost bewildering.
>
> "Here in Boston the League follows the policy of working with the various established welfare organizations, rather than of undertaking some individual piece of work, possibly more spectacular, but probably no more helpful to the community than cooperative effort. During the last year the League paid the salary of two district nurses, its volunteers helped at many of the hospitals, a large group in connection with Elizabeth Peabody House produced plays for children, and another group worked for such institutions as the Red Cross and the Ellis Memorial.
>
> "It is really a League of youth. No one over forty can take active part in the management. The girls who saw its beginnings in 1906 are now women whose names may be found on the boards of many of the city's institutions. Their early work under the League's direction gave them valuable experience. Where their mothers would have given an amorphous flannel garment, a peck of potatoes, and a temperance lecture, they bring constructive service to the causes in which they are interested. Their daughters will soon take their places in the Junior League, ready with energy, imagination and enthusiasm to keep it always growing, always young."

Recalling the time when the League's charity was more showy than beneficent, *The Herald* says editorially that "it would be strange if a generation that has seen what amounts to a revolution in the administration of charity saw no changes in manners." This portrayal gives us an idea of the changes:

> "A Christmas picture published during the 'nineties shows clearly what was the philanthropic ideal of that kindly period. A young woman in a rose-colored coat, luxurious with its enormous puffed sleeves, sweeping skirts and sable trimmings, stands, knocking with gentle condescension at the door of a poor hovel. Behind her, warm and comfortable in green broadcloth with silver buttons, is a jovial footman holding a basket stuffed to bursting with a turkey, a loaf of bread and two bottles of wine. The title of this work of art is 'Sweet Charity.'
>
> "Sweet, but vanished along with puffed sleeves, the corner saloon, adulterated foods, yellow fever, and the twelve-hour day. No members of the Junior League will knock at our doors this Christmas with turkey and port wine—much as we should enjoy it. Doling out food is not the business of these brief-skirted, busy, sometimes brusk young women. They are not, as a group, concerned with patching up the mistakes of past generations as they are with helping the generation to come to have a fair chance. Reports of the different Leagues show that a large part of the work undertaken is for the improvement of conditions among children, safeguarding their health, finding means of helping educational misfits, helping them in many ways toward useful citizenship."

BRINGING HINDUISM TO THE WEST—Missionary enterprise is not confined to Christianity, as most readers will recall. Sporadic instances of Moslem and Buddhist effort at proselytism have been reported from time to time, and now, we read, Hinduism is seeking to spread its doctrines in the West. According to *The Alliance Weekly*, an undenominational journal published in New York, a Hindu religious association has been founded in New York City, the first to be formed in the West, under the name of The Hindu Dharma Mandal. As we quote it, the announcement runs:

> "This society shall be called Hindu Dharma Mandal, the term 'Hindu' including, beside orthodox Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh, Brahma, and any other forms of religion that originated from Hinduism. The objects shall be to further the religious interests and cultivate the spiritual ideals of Hinduism in the West, to bring the beliefs and practises of Hinduism, in its broadest conception, before the Western public, to encourage and promote mutual contact and understanding on a spiritual basis, between India and the West, and to meet, in particular, the spiritual needs of the Hindus residing in the West. The means to be pursued for carrying out the aforesaid objects shall be religious services, rites, ceremonies, lectures, demonstrations, readings, conversaziones, and other practises of Hinduism."

"MENACE" OF WIVES WHO WORK

THE EXTENSIVE EMPLOYMENT of married women not only menaces the home, but, in the opinion of two religious journals, tends to lower wages and to increase the difficulty of those who actually need employment. Whereas a few decades ago there were few married women working for wages, there are now great numbers of them, and not all of them are working of necessity, observes the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. In increasing numbers girls who had jobs when they married, we are told, keep them afterwards. Both husband and wife draw wages. This, we are told, promotes high living and increases the desire for luxuries, and "often the proceeds of two pay checks are spent as quickly as where only the husband works. Frequently no money is laid aside; no home is purchased. Luxury and pleasure rule their desires." The Nashville weekly goes on to recite:

> "A recent report from a certain city said that in a number of business concerns 43.4 per cent. of the employees were married women living with their husbands, and that 35 per cent. of all employed women and girls in that city were married. Such a large proportion of married women holding the gainful positions of a community most certainly excludes many widows and other unmarried women, who seriously need employment, and suffer for the necessities of life because they can not get it or must take it at a wage that is made low by the large number of applicants.
>
> "The wages of women are lower for the same work than those of men. This situation would be more easily corrected if married women were not so largely contributing to it. Besides helping to keep down the wages of women they are also making difficult the lot of the man whose wife keeps his home and cares for his children. They, further, have an effect on the lists of the unemployed, and prevent workers who need the positions from securing them.
>
> "This condition is materially affecting American life. It helps to change the home into a lodging, to prevent the rearing of families, and to make divorces easy. It would seem to be far better that marriages should be postponed until the husband can provide for his household, or that there be the exercise of privation in the family rather than two wage-earners who splice their earnings for the sake of luxuries and pleasures."

"A new social condition is steadily being evolved," writes Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy in *The Century Magazine*, as he was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST September 15. "There has emerged a third wage-earning class, the double-wage-earning married couple, a new plutocracy, representing a great national wage-earning merger, in which overhead has been reduced, and enormous sums of money, which otherwise would have been expended on necessaries for all, diverted to the purchase of luxuries for a certain favored group." And, according to *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian):

> "Literally thousands of husbands are being kept out of work to-day, and hence their homes out of financial support, or these husbands are receiving far lower wages than they should receive, simply because an equal number of wives who do not need the work, and use it only for luxuries, are holding the jobs which otherwise they might have. As one widowed woman who was seeking work put it: 'The married flappers, who have no intention of ever rearing any children, or keeping house, or even keeping a husband too long, held the jobs at a wage often very much less than a woman who really has to support herself, and often a family, could possibly live on.'"

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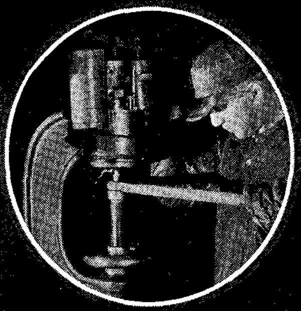

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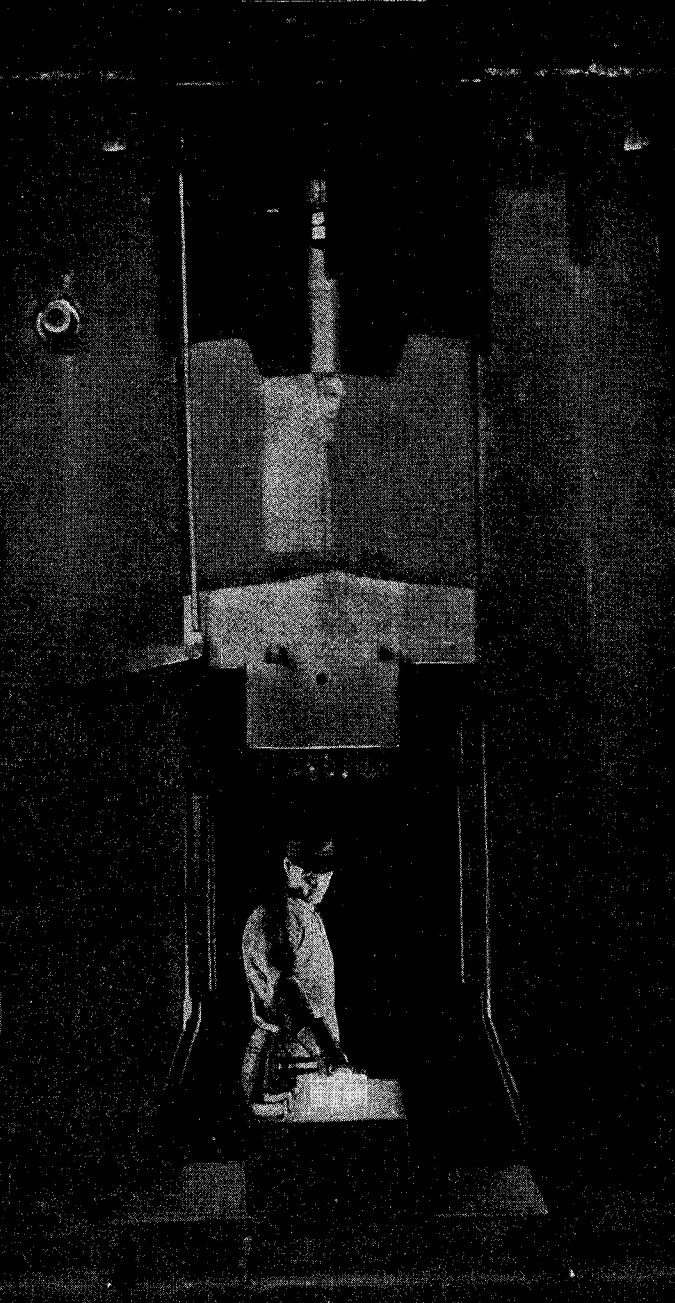

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

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PERHAPS we shall have to look to the Irish to save poetry from the jingle and jar of modern efforts in verse. This from *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) moves with the smooth flow of a river:

THE SOLID SHADOWS

By Hugh Orange

Beauty is not inherent in the song
Of thrushes, nor are rainbow-subtle dyes
Proper to violets. I know a man
Could walk a clover field the white day long,
Churning his breath to damn the butterflies
That bloomed on sunbeams. For my grief I know
Dark rooms within and only here and there
The starry monstrance of a candle's glow.

In the blue shadowy peace of woodland places
Hyacinths peal their noteless chimes in vain
To earless churls;
In vain for them the cat-foot water purls
In sleek surrender of delicious pain
To wanton rocks; and swallow swallow chases
O'er crystal skies in vain.

Within, perhaps, a fountain spitting light
Perfumes the narrow alley; turns the gray
Pavement to fields of lilies; hangs with white
Converging moons the motor-noisy way.
Within, perhaps, unknown musicians play
Music that ne'er was heard on earth or night or
day.
Beyond the desert flesh on shrines austere
There may be, there are surely offerings
To draw the sandals of a thousand Kings:
A cross of ivy blanching in the clear
Breath of a star, love-lies-a-bleeding, here
A holy carpet for high pilgrimings.

The board is rich with honey and white bread,
Yet thin things eat their fill and are not fed.

HERE is tribute to earn gratitude from the most arrogant of youth. But it is also something of which to prove worthy. From *Scribner's*:

FOR YOUTH

By S. Bert Cooksley

Earth will not ever weary of your speech,
Earth will not ever mark a pace for you—
Nor need you fear the Elders will impeach
Your right to rule the many and the few.

Go where you will. Do what you will. Be cruel
Or kind or vain. Be humble or be bold:
You shall remain the measure and the rule
Which keep an ancient world from growing old.

(All Wisdom is a flower in your hand,
And Passion will have none but you for guide.
And Beauty—though she search the leanest land—
Will find you out at once and keep your side!)

The exquisites shall be your drink and meat,
And I? I shall be always at your feet.

POLITICS sometimes gives us a theme fit for poetry; a contributor to *The American Congregationalist* seizes the occasion of the signing of the Kellogg pact:

PARIS, AUGUST 27, 1928

By Edward Tallmadge Root

Rapt silence in the stately hall,
One almost hears the moving pen,
The world is watching while these men
Meet, sign, and part. And that is all.

Is all? How dull thine eyes, my soul!
Behold, these four walls melt away
To Past, to Future from this day
The vistas of the ages roll.

How slowly man's hand learned to write!
How painfully, a pledge to keep!
Up what steeps did the peoples creep
In tribes, in nations to unite.

Was it but ten brief years ago
That these strange, vast, collective wills
Marshaled their hosts and varied skills
For futile war to mutual woe?

Those same wills here eliminate
The old arbitrament of arms.
Reason hath conquered hate that harms—
An hour above all battles great.

The light which from this chamber beams
Bears hope to millions still forlorn;
And generations yet unborn
Shall hail the noontide of its beams.

IN the London *Spectator* the Irish poet touches on the pity of unpitied things:

THE CATTLE

By Katharine Tynan

As we sped homewards under a starry sky,
By the rich pastures, the sleeping and quiet
trees,
What are these little lights, tossed low and high
As a lantern swung in a man's land? What are
these?

Who are these coming? A soundless multitude
Swerving away from the light? These are eyes,
eyes, eyes
The eyes of the frightened cattle, red as blood,
Pass into the night and its mysteries.

Under the holy mountains the pastures keep
Dew and honey and quiet breathing, deep rest,
By the side of the milky mother the lambs are
asleep
Till the cuckoo calls; the night has a mother's
breast.

But these that have passed us by; they go, they
go,
Driven with curses and goads, unpitied, un-
stayed,
To the slaughterhouse and the blood and at last
the blow.—
The ghostly cattle passing have made me afraid.

EVEN if Hardy had lived, he was determined that "Winter Words" (Macmillan) should be his last book, and he ends it with this:

HE RESOLVES TO SAY NO MORE

By Thomas Hardy

O my soul, keep the rest unknown!
It is too like a sound of moan
When the charnel-eyed
Pale Horse has nighed:
Yea, none shall gather what I hide!

Why load men's minds with more to bear
That bear already ails to spare?
From now alway
Till my last day
What I discern I will not say.

Let Time roll backward if it will;
(Magians who drive the midnight quill with
brain aglow
Can see it so,)
What I have learnt no man shall know.

And if my vision range beyond
The blinkered sight of souls in bond,
—By truth made free—
I'll let all be,
And show to no man what I see.

Two poems from the Boston *Globe* give something of the life of the Bay State of yore and of to-day:

ANNE PRATT

By Persis Greely Anderson

"My grave is made on Ipswich Hill,
The gravestone still, unconquered, stands.
The farm is gone and centuries
Since I was tombed by careless hands.
But still the battered letters tell
Of Anne, the wife of Amos Pratt,
Who 'obit sixteen ninety-two';
The name, the date, and only that.

"There's nothing said of wild Spring days,
When I must bide within and sew,
And rock the cradle, stir the soap,
Or dig the garden with a hoe.
There's nothing of the urge I felt
To run with winds that tossed my hair,
To cast my linen cap aside,
Or kick the churn of stubborn air.

"There's nothing of the jug I found
By Amos laid upon the shelf.
'Twas pungent old Jamaica rum;
How did I come to help myself?
What madness sent me by the church?
To step inside; how did I dare
Those solemn faces to confront
That lined the pews in meeting there?

"I still remember how I spoke
The joy that welled within my heart,
With boundless love for all mankind—
And I had made a splendid start
When some one grated: 'Silence, slut!'
And Deacon Sawyer rose and prayed:
'May God forgive Anne Pratt her words,
The devil hath bewitched the maid.'

"Loud talk there was of ducking stools,
While some proposed the pillory.
And godly fires of flaming wrath
Descended on the head of me.
Then Deacon Ellis grabbed my arm,
And Sister Thompson plucked my gown,
And some one pushed me out the door.
I knew I'd never live it down.

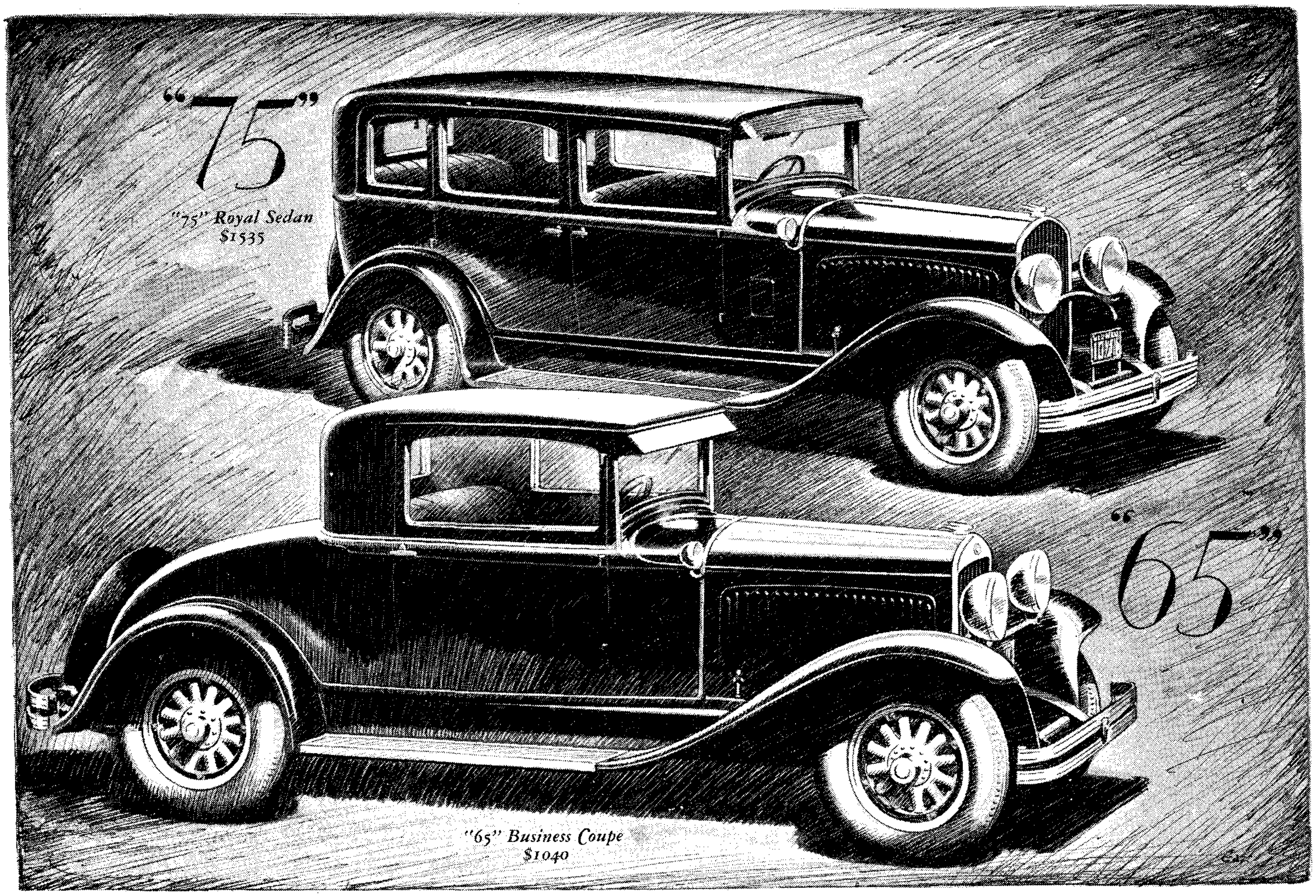
"The churchyard would not take my bones:
They buried me one Sabbath morn
Right underneath the apple trees,
Beside the house where I was born.
And every Spring the blossoms drift,
So pink and white, upon the mound,
An office building stands to-day
Upon the churchyard's holy ground.

"Why is it tombstones never tell
The actual events of life?
My little slips unchronicled,
I'm called a 'proper, loving wife.'
My grave still stands on Ipswich Hill,
The ancient farm is gone, and all.
But still my spirit dances on
When Maytime's apple blossoms fall."

BOSTON

By Persis Greely Anderson

Who never lived in Boston, or
Was not in Boston born
Becomes a butt, a tut-tut-tut,
A totem pole of scorn.
Tho' London is an older town,
More ancient Athens still,
The life of man since Time began
Has grown toward Beacon Hill.
Let Boston go to France for clothes,
To Court for savoir faire,
All roads to Rome are turning home,
And end in Copley Square.



"75" Royal Sedan
$1535

"65" Business Coupe
$1040

Pyramiding Sales Records Re-Affirm CHRYSLER the Authority!

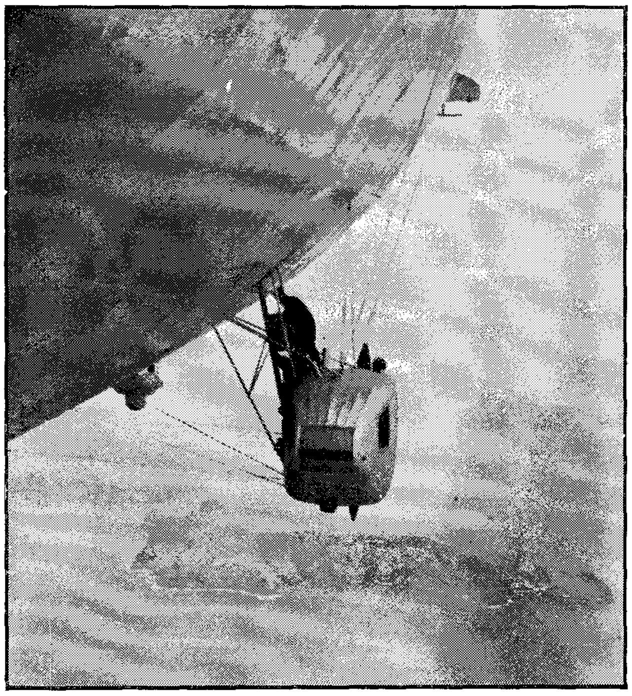
WHAT is the true significance of the universal approval of the new Chryslers—"65" and "75"? . . . ¶ Doesn't it simply prove once more that whatever Chrysler does marks the way for all automobile design? . . . ¶ How else explain not merely the tens of thousands but the hundreds of thousands of discriminating buyers who have crowded Chrysler showrooms everywhere? . . . ¶ How else explain that in a few brief weeks these new cars have established sales records in practically every city in the country—records that continued to grow week by week until today there are *ten times as many orders* for Chrysler-built cars as a year ago? . . . ¶ And this vast chorus of approval has been equally as great overseas as at home . . . ¶ Doesn't this demonstrate that what Chrysler builds establishes the vogue of the industry even more emphatically than did the first Chrysler of four years ago?

New Chrysler "75" Prices— *Royal Sedan,* $1535; *Coupe (with rumble seat),* $1535; *Roadster (with rumble seat),* $1555; *Town Sedan,* $1655; *Crown Sedan,* $1655; *Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat),* $1695; 5-*passenger Phaeton,* $1795; 7-*passenger Phaeton,* $1865; *Convertible Sedan,* $2245. (*6-ply full-balloon tires.*)

New Chrysler "65" Prices— *Business Coupe,* $1040; *Roadster (with rumble seat),* $1065; 2-*Door Sedan,* $1065; *Touring Car,* $1075; 4-*Door Sedan,* $1145; *Coupe (with rumble seat),* $1145. *All prices f.o.b. Detroit, wire wheels extra.*

BRAVING OCEAN WINDS IN THE *GRAF ZEPPELIN*

"I'VE LOST MY COFFEE!" Men had turned pale, with the thought of death in their eyes when the catastrophe struck them, but a woman's nerve carried her and her companions through the terrifying situation as the ship trembled and pitched, now up, now down, in the grip of the storm. Over the crash of the crockery that slid, banging, from the breakfast-table and was shattered on the floor, rang the woman's laugh, and, "I've lost my coffee!" she wailed. Some of the men frowned at what they considered ill-timed levity in so perilous a moment. But the laugh broke the tension of the momentary deathlike silence as the ship, an air-liner, which plows the waves of the atmosphere rather than those of the ocean, righted herself. Then, as Karl H. von Wiegand will presently show us in an article appearing in all the Hearst newspapers, and copyrighted by them and the King Features Syndicate, this brave woman helped to clean up the litter on the floor. She was not unused to air travel, for she has done much of it, has Lady Drummond Hay, the only woman passenger on the *Graf Zeppelin*, which recently flew 6,300 miles from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to this country with passengers, freight, and mail, experiencing no mishap other than a hole in one of its stabilizing fins, torn by the wind some distance off Bermuda. A mistake in steering, as the storm hit the big dirigible, helped cause the damage, threw the ship about violently, and created the scene of confusion we have just witnessed. Six hundred square meters, approximately 717 square yards of fabric—sea-island cotton, treated with aluminum paint and other preparations, which is also used to cover the entire bag—were needed to repair the damage when the *Graf Zeppelin* reached these shores. Temporary repairs were made right there, over the Atlantic, which lifted its waves like greedy, licking tongues toward the ship. Wind and rain lasht doughty members of the crew who dared death by venturing out upon the stabilizer's framework. This brave group included the young son of Dr. Hugo Eckener, builder and commander of the dirigible, who brought her to earth at Lakehurst, New Jersey, on October 15, just four years to a day after he had landed our Navy's *Los Angeles* on American soil after a similar voyage from Germany.



International Newsreel photograph

NO JOB FOR A GIDDY MAN

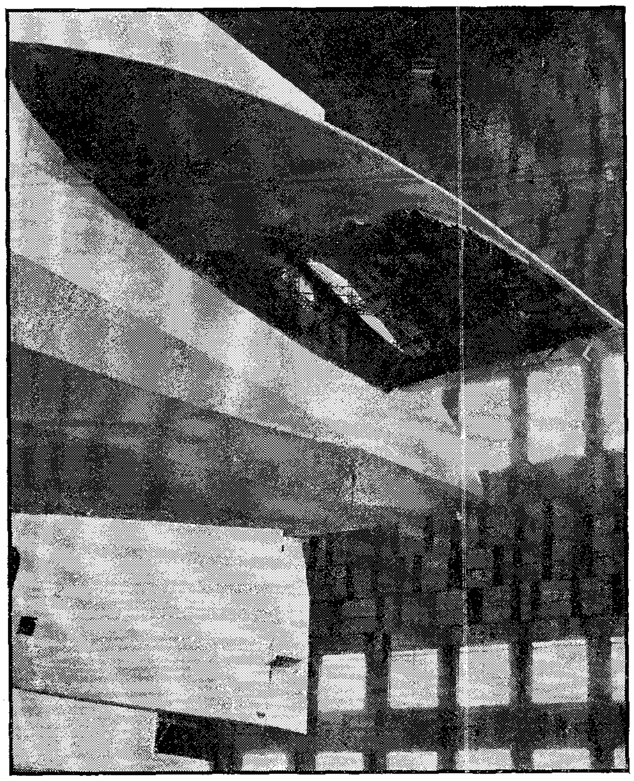
Just off the Madeira Islands, this mechanic, it is explained, "climbed out of a gondola to repair a damaged oil-tank."

Readers of THE DIGEST will recall discussion of German and British passenger dirigible plans in our issue of February 18. The German Zeppelin firm, headed by Dr. Eckener, has completed its ship first and made its American trip—a trip not without rough spots and anxious moments. However, the New York *Herald Tribune* assures us, the "monster" made good. And Arthur Brisbane comments in the New York *American*, apropos of lessons from the flight and the accident en route:

> The Zeppelin brought the first air freight from Europe to America. Future Zeppelins of great carrying capacity may find usefulness and profit as freight-carriers. Their air displacement is too great for them ever to be useful for speed.
>
> The future air freight-carriers, however, will not, like this Zeppelin, be covered on the outside with cotton that the wind can blow away.
>
> They will be made of metal, a mixture of aluminum and other metals, harder than ordinary steel, lighter than this Zeppelin.
>
> That has been accomplished already in theory. And our Navy is building the first all-metal dirigible.

Only once was there real danger, it seems, and that was during the breakfast hour, on October 13, when the fabric covering of the stabilizer was torn in a storm. Mr. von Wiegand, the only American newspaper man on board, describes the confusion and fright, in one of his copyrighted articles, in which we read:

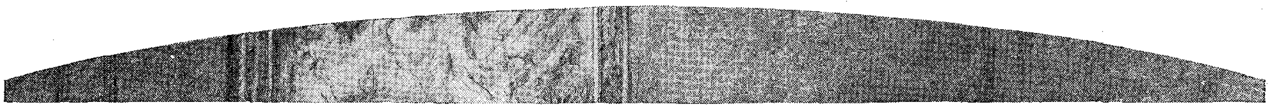
> Pushed by a stern wind, we were driving through the air about seventy miles an hour. I looked at the altimeter and saw we



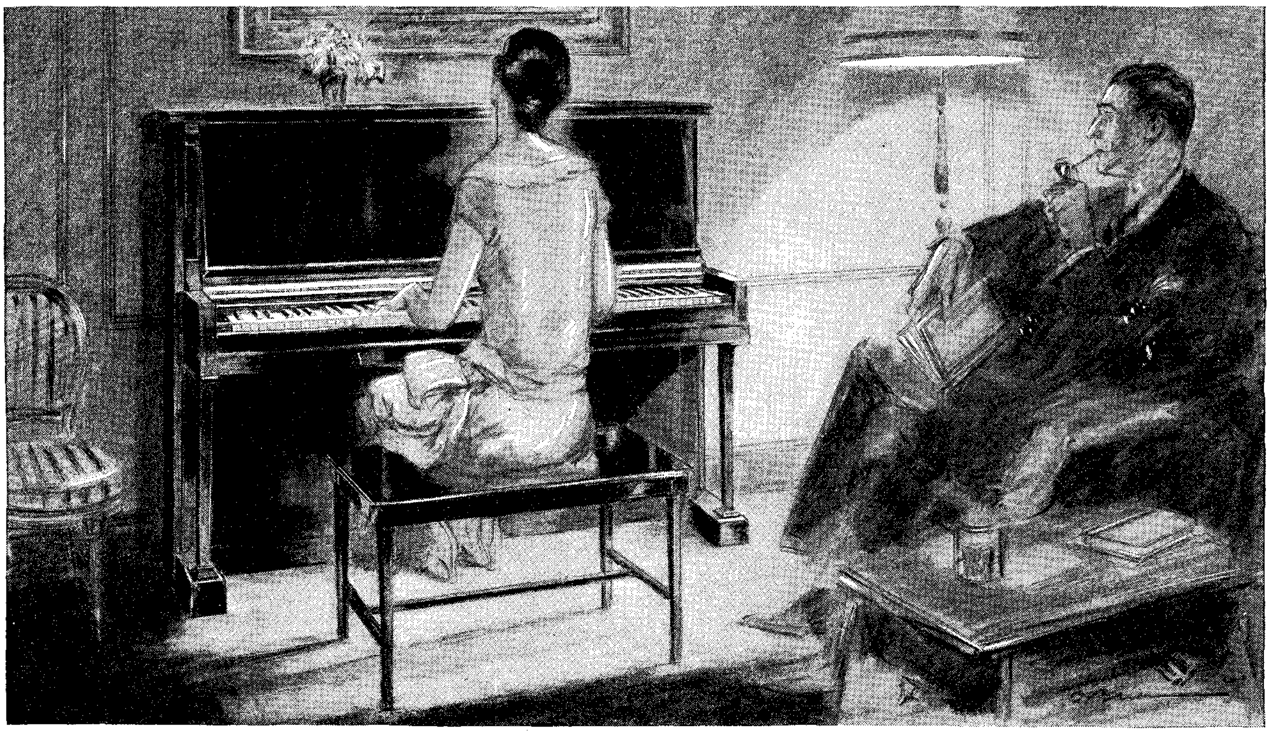
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE FIN THAT LOST A SHRED OF SKIN

A mere tatter, so to speak, calling for a trifling patch of some 717 square yards! The vast dimensions of the dirigible may be realized from this "close up" of the damaged fin, made after the housing of the *Graf Zeppelin* in the Lakehurst (N. J.) hangar.



"BUILT INTO EVERY INSTRUMENT IS OUR WHOLE REPUTATION FOR LEADERSHIP"— A G Gulbransen



To-day's Supreme Piano Value

all this for only $295 in the
GULBRANSEN MINUET

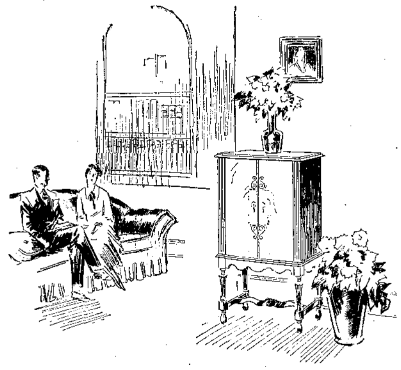
PETITE, to fill in a tiny corner, yet rich, golden, glorious in resounding tone.

Smart in design—alluringly finished — craftsmanship of true Gulbransen worth—all this for $295. Art model Minuets in many colorful finishes — $385.

The Minuet is but one of 24 exquisite Gulbransen creations, one of which is the very piano to suit your taste. Period and art models in grands and uprights—available at known national prices — $295 to $2400. The same everywhere.

Also Registering (foot played); Reproducing (electric) Pianos — all playable by hand. And — the new Triano — playable all three ways. See the "Instruments of Today" at your dealer's. The Baby Trade Mark is in his window. Ask for a copy of Artistic Interiors — an authentic booklet illustrating living rooms in many popular periods. Every home-lover should have a copy. Ask your dealer or mail the coupon. No charge.

The National Association of Piano Tuners recommends tuning at least two or three times during each year. Keep the fine tone of your piano with this care.



Now we announce Gulbransen Radio, backed by 50 years of experience in the music business and produced by the high craftsmanship with which the Gulbransen name is inseparably linked. Ask your Gulbransen dealer to show you these instruments of beauty and superb tonal quality.

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3230 W. Chicago Ave., Dept. 11, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me Mr. Gulbransen's pamphlet, "Artistic Interiors." No obligation.
Have you a piano?..........
Are you in the market for an exchange of your old piano?..........
Do you want Radio catalog?..........
Name..........
Address.......... *City*..........

GULBRANSEN
Pianos

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were about 1,250 feet above the dark, salty sea, which was liberally speckled with tumbling whitecaps.

As I sat down to breakfast with Lady Drummond Hay, Herr Rolf Brandt, Prof. Theo Mateijko, and Professor Dettman, we entered the area of clouds. It grew very dark. We all turned to look out of a window.

Suddenly the bow of the ship dipt at a great angle as if the air-liner were about to dive into the cold waters, which at that moment looked perilously close. Lady Hay shouted:

"Save my typewriter on the table in my cabin."

I ran to her cabin and turned back just as the helmsman, who, perhaps, was rattled, must have put the wheel over too hard. This, together with the powerful vertical current at the moment, brought the head of the ship up too sharply.

There was a crash, jingle, and rattle as all the dishes on the three tables were piled up on the floor. Most of the dishes were thrown into the laps of the two Americans, Robert Reiner, of Weehawken, New Jersey, and Frederick Gilfillan, known as the "mystery man," who had been thrown in one corner by the airship's lurch.

Gilfillan had been panning everything on board the airship. The coffee was rotten, the air bad, the ship slow, the bed hard, and the service terrible, according to the "mystery man."

In one corner sat the Prussian Minister of Interior, Dr. Grzesinski, very still. Colonel Herrera [a Spanish passenger] was immobile of face; his manner as calm as usual.

Lady Drummond Hay, together with Herr Bock, began to help the steward clean up the floor. I looked at my watch. In seven minutes the ship, which, following the first jump, rolled somewhat, had steadied down.

Commander Rosendahl [of the United States Navy, Commander of the *Los Angeles*], had sensed the squall when we entered the clouds. He got up from the table and went to the bridge. I went to the bridge, too, after the first excitement was over. All the officers were there with Dr. Eckener.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

LIKE A JUNE BUG IN A CLOUD OF MOSQUITOES

Such was the aspect of the gigantic *Graf Zeppelin* as it soared up New York Bay, surrounded by escorting American Army and Navy planes.

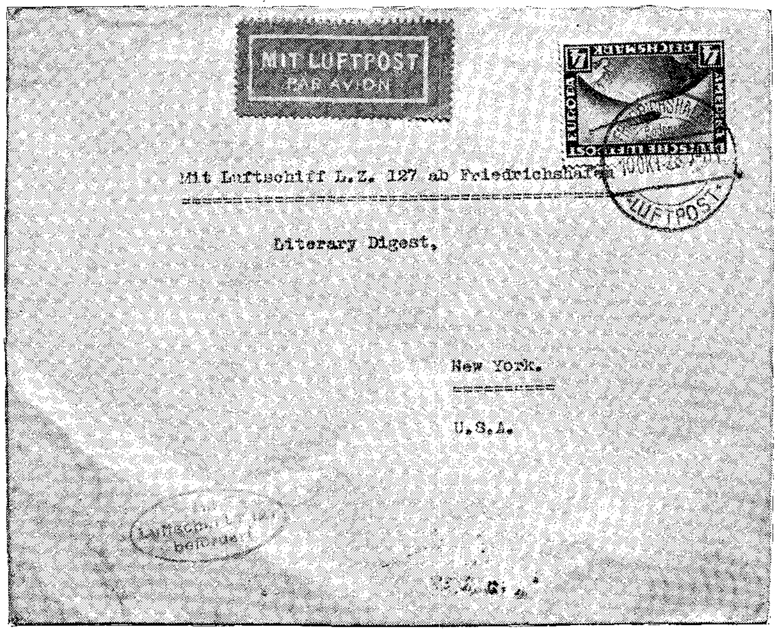
There the damage to the fin was announced to officers, and Dr. Eckener went to the lounge to tell the passengers. Quoting further:

> He said it had been necessary to reduce the ship to half speed until repairs were made. Silence fell on the passengers. Angry-looking clouds, black and ominous, were all around us, and through them the airship, gently swaying, was moving slowly.
>
> Commander Rosendahl returned to the bridge, conferring with and aiding Dr. Eckener and his officers. One of the stewards, whose tongue had been loosened by the scare, whispered about that Dr. Eckener had asked Washington to rush torpedo boats to help us.
>
> I went front to the bridge again and learned that Commander Rosendahl, at Dr. Eckener's request, had sent a radio to the Navy Department to have steamers on or near our route stand by in case we needed help.
>
> Some of the passengers had very grave faces, indeed. Two let it be known this was their last transatlantic flight. Lady Drummond Hay, smiling all the while, was the cheeriest of all.
>
> She asked, as a special favor, that nothing be kept from her. Later, more than one of the passengers blest the presence of "that brave little woman," as Capt. Heinrich von Tyscka, a former naval officer, spoke of her.
>
> In the meantime a number of the crew began to make repairs on the damaged stabilizer under the direction of Chief Engineers Siegle and Beurle. Knut Eckener, chip of the old block, with Herr Samt, both helmsmen, undertook the extremely perilous task of getting on top the giant airship at the stern. They crawled out on the damaged stabilizing fin, which gaped wide open.
>
> In the wind and rain, with the Zeppelin keeping under way, any sudden acceleration of speed would have brushed them off like flies. Yet they hung on, and worked, with Knorr, Ladwig, Beurle, Siegle, and others, to cover the gap. The stabilizer carries a large part of the aero dynamic load.
>
> So fast and so well did the group work in their perilous position that by twelve o'clock Dr. Eckener was able to cancel his request to the Navy Department for steamers or torpedo-boats to stand by.

Lady Drummond Hay, too, the only woman passenger on the *Graf Zeppelin*, recorded her impressions on the trip in articles for the Hearst newspapers, also copyrighted by them and the King Features Syndicate. She enjoyed every minute of the voyage, she writes, in spite of the accident to the stabilizer and the fact that some of the comforts of a large hotel seem to have been lacking. Of the early part of the trip, she tells us:

> Those who had traveled on the Zeppelin before could not tear themselves away from the windows, running from one side to the other, exclaiming at every new phase of the scenery. Others were fascinated by the cabin arrangements, the charming little sleeping compartments, whose walls were no more than flowered chintz, stretched from floor to ceiling, but which contain almost every comfort and convenience one can wish.
>
> The call-bells had not been installed, because there was every endeavor to avoid electricity as much as possible, on account of danger from a spark or fuse; there were two looking-glasses in each wash-room. I think that the reason why no window is made to open and shut in the cabins arises from the fear that people might at night

(*Continued on page 43*)



MIT LUFTPOST
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Mit Luftschiff L.Z. 127 ab Friedrichshafen

Literary Digest,

New York.

U.S.A.

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BY *GRAF ZEPPELIN* MAIL FROM GERMANY TO *THE DIGEST*

This envelop, duly stamped and postmarked for the historic voyage, contained a letter from *Die Reklame*, the official organ of the Verband Deutscher Reklamefachleute (Association of German Advertising Experts). In the excitement of a unique occasion, the postage-stamp was stuck on upside down!

SAVED—those natural Flavors, Juices and Vitamins

once lost in water and steam!

That's why Flavor-Sealed Ham is so entirely different. For this new ham is *vacuum sealed before it is cooked.* None of those original Flavors can escape! Here, for the first time, they are captured—sealed in! Thus Flavor-Sealed Ham reaches you with all its natural flavors and tenderness fully retained.

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Hormel Flavor-Sealed Ham also holds an important place as a reserve food supply for emergency use or unexpected guests. You may keep it indefinitely without refrigeration on the pantry shelf. It is instantly ready to open and serve cold. It may be fried or grilled in 4 minutes. Baked Ham requires but a mere fraction of the time formerly needed. The half size ham (in the round container) may be baked in *only 30 minutes.* The whole ham (in the natural shaped container) may be baked in *one hour.*

Flavor-Sealed Ham has no bone, no skin, no surplus fat—no waste of any kind. You will find the juices a delicious flavoring for soups, salads, vegetables and the like.

Ask your dealer to supply you, or write
Geo. A. Hormel & Company
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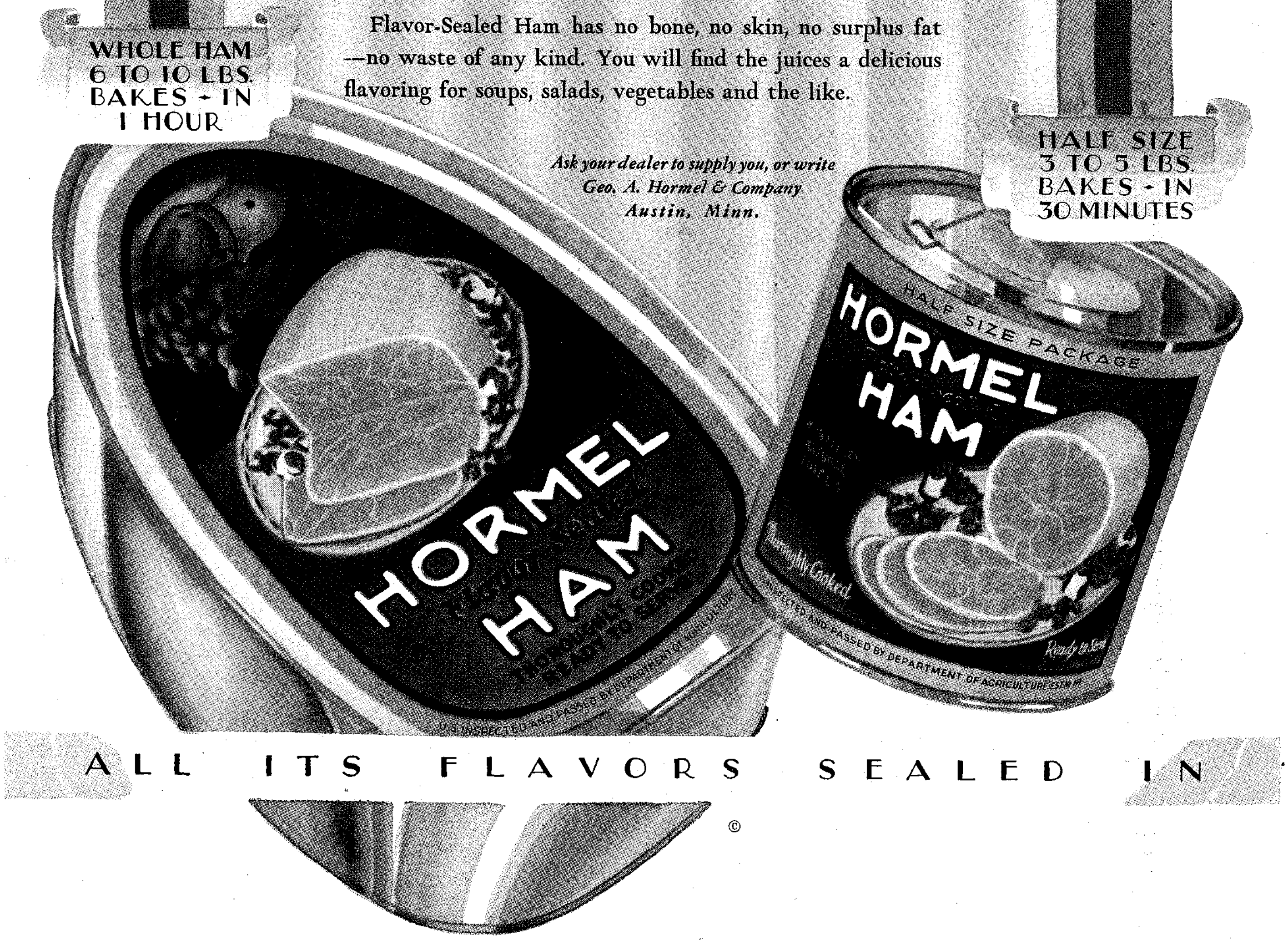
WHOLE HAM
6 TO 10 LBS.
BAKES - IN
1 HOUR
HALF SIZE
3 TO 5 LBS.
BAKES - IN
30 MINUTES
HORMEL HAM
THOROUGHLY COOKED READY TO SERVE
U.S. INSPECTED AND PASSED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HALF SIZE PACKAGE
HORMEL HAM
Thoroughly Cooked
Ready to Serve
INSPECTED AND PASSED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ALL ITS FLAVORS SEALED IN

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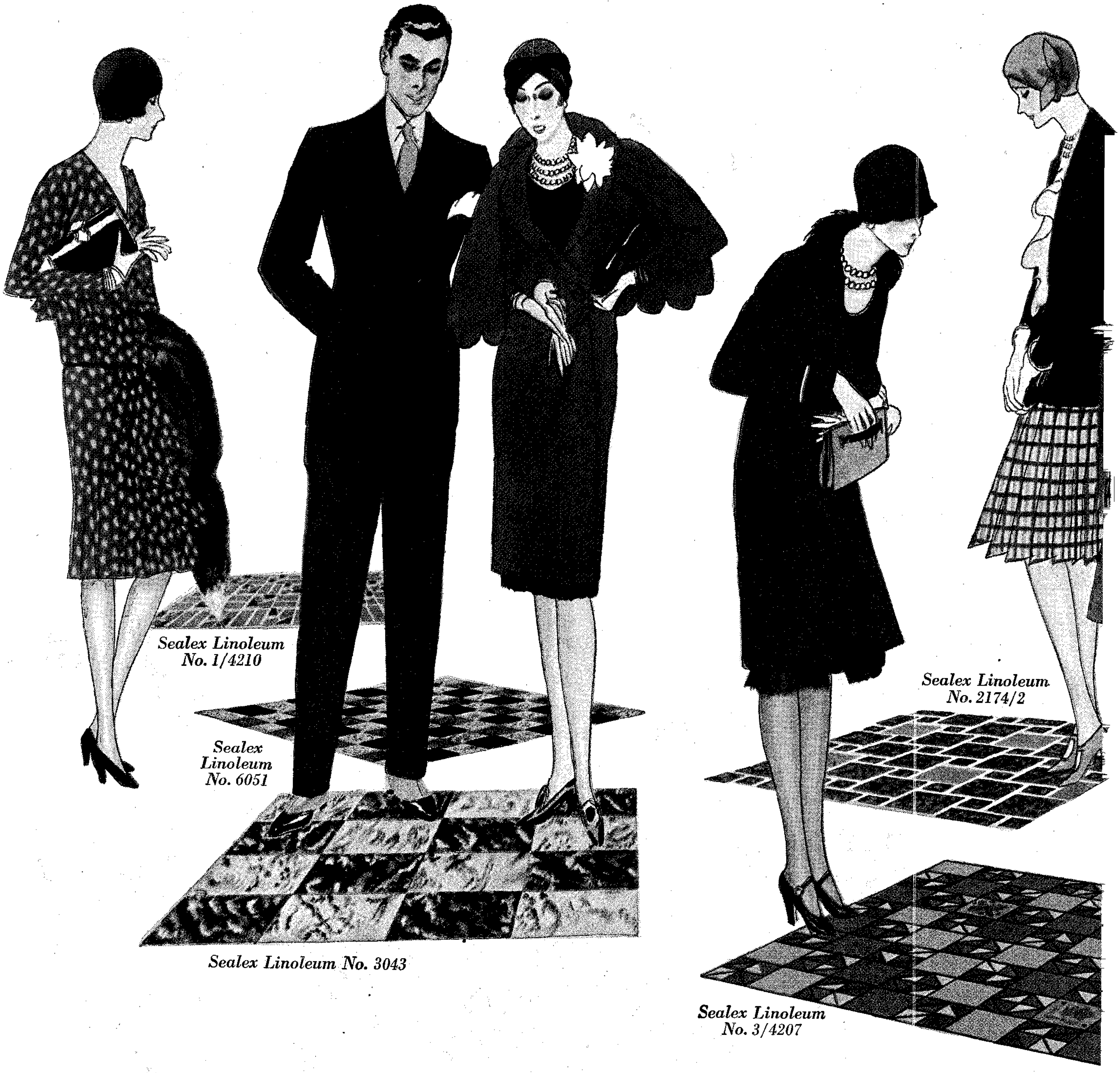
Beautifying the A


Sealex Linoleum No. 1/4210
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SEALEX

FREE—A new and valuable book on home-decoration by the well-known authority, Winnifred Fales. Contains many helpful suggestions on how to adapt inexpensively the new trend in decoration to your own home. A practical Color Scheme Selector comes with the book. Address Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny, N. J.

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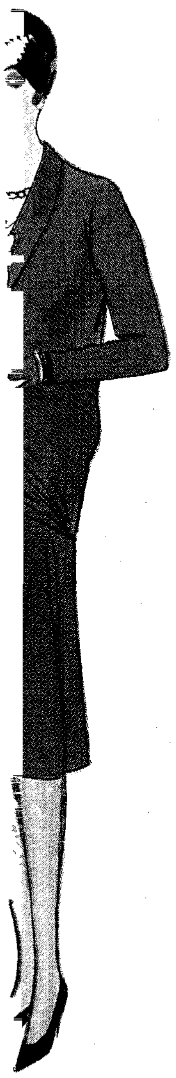
ıerican floor



IN homes where fashion sets the pace and beauty is a welcome visitor, you will find a new vogue flourishing. Smart color underfoot! Radiantly fresh, bright-hued linoleums in which there is no hint of compromise with the cheerless floors of yesterday.

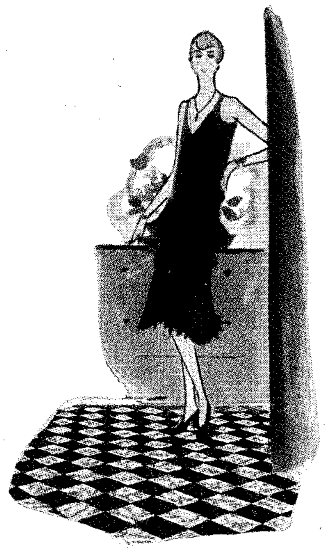
Interior decorators abreast of the times are recommending *Sealex Linoleums* to the most exclusive of their clientele. Everywhere the latest creations in these smart linoleums are being enthusiastically received.

Each is a masterpiece of modern floor design. Some are gay with dashes of sparkling color; others luxurious with the rich veinings of rare marbles; still others restful in subdued, softly blended tones of color. All are remarkably comfortable and quiet underfoot.

Sealex Linoleums are genuine linoleums of the finest quality. But they are different from ordinary linoleums because they are made by the *Sealex Process* which penetrates and seals the tiny pores of the material against moisture, dirt and spilled things. This revolutionary process makes all *Sealex Linoleums* almost as easy to keep spotlessly clean as glazed tile.

From the wide variety of patterns you can easily make a happy choice—to freshen up your dining room—add new cheer to your hall—or brighten your living room, bedroom or sun porch.

Sealex Linoleums are not high priced. They come in rich Inlaids, two-tone Jaspé, Romanesq, Plain and Battleship—a type to add comfort and style to any interior.



"Sicily"—A rich Karnean Marbled Inlaid design in Sealex Linoleum. Pattern No. 6141.

Stain-proof – Spot-proof – Easily cleaned

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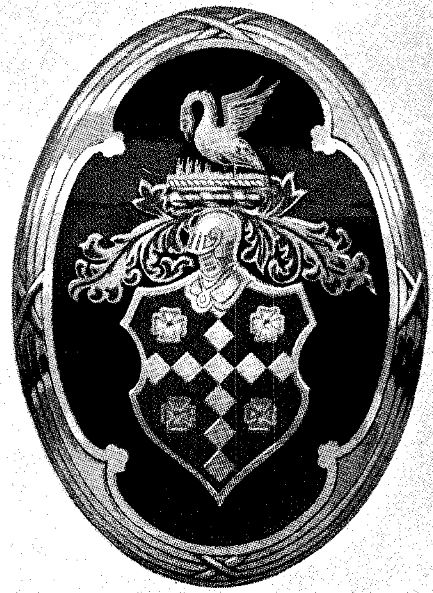


"Gules, a cross lozengy between 4 roses or. A pelican in her piety."

So, in the language of Ancient Heraldry is described the Coat of Arms and Crest of the old English Packard family, first transplanted to the new world by Samuel of that name in the year 1638 via the good ship Diligent from Windham.

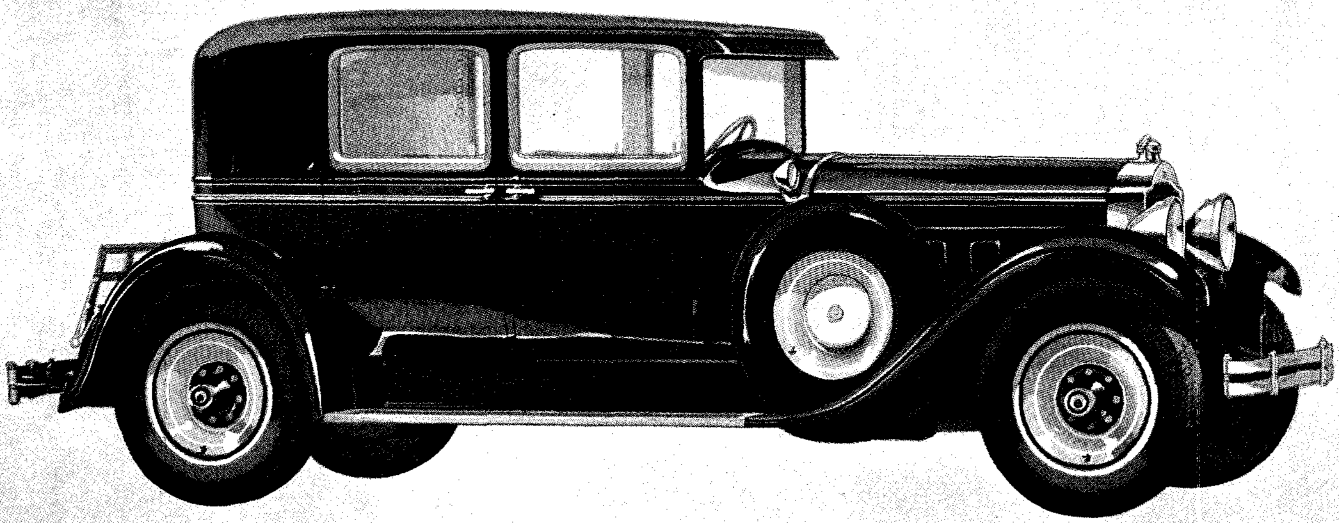
It was to be 290 years before that device was shown and known to fame in America—adopted with pride and as a mark of respect to James Ward Packard, and his brother and co-worker William, by the great company which they founded and lived to see win world leadership in the manufacture of fine cars.

For it was not in the Packard code to adopt a crest without meaning or significance, and the Packards were not the men to press their personalities or family in the public eye. So for thirty years the characteristic Packard radiator has neither borne nor needed a distinguishing symbol.

But now with the passing of Ward and William Packard, they who built largely with their own hands the first Packard car, the Packard Company has appropriately adopted that honorable family's Coat of Arms.

The Packard Arms will continue to stand for quality, taste and integrity—an everpresent pledge that the ideals established will always be faithfully upheld.

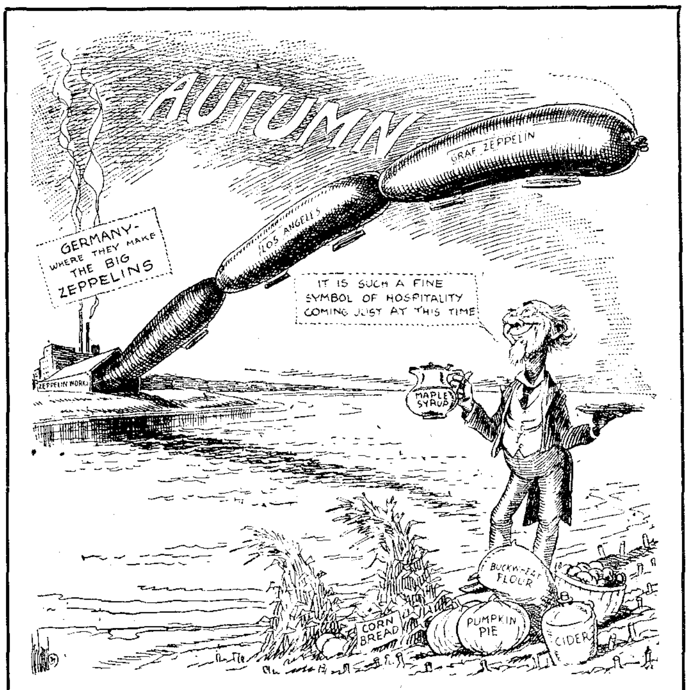
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



(*Continued from page 38*)

throw things out, which could be entangled with one or the other of the propellers.

And from Lady Hay's account we also offer some close-ups of life on the dirigible during the voyage. After the damage to the stabilizer had been repaired, for example, she tells how day-by-day existence in the air resumed its more normal course:


AUTUMN
GRAF ZEPPELIN
LOS ANGELES
GERMANY—WHERE THEY MAKE THE BIG ZEPPELINS
IT IS SUCH A FINE SYMBOL OF HOSPITALITY COMING JUST AT THIS TIME
MAPLE SYRUP
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
CORN BREAD
PUMPKIN PIE
CIDER

LINKS OF FRIENDSHIP

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

> Rosendahl came in to say we may soon be up to cruising speed again. Eckener canceled requests that ships stand by. With good weather and wind behind us, lighter skies, the sun trying to break out through the clouds, every one cheered up.
>
> A perverted sense of humor must have prompted the photographers, Hartmann and Meyer, to suggest taking pictures, for that is what they did. Not only suggested, but made the hungry passengers go through their paces, "this way-smile-look-up-toward the window," and other gymnastics connected with having a photograph taken. To make matters better—the intention can not have been to make them worse—Kleffel thought it would be nice to play the gramophone—the gramophone at 9 in the morning, breakfastless, after having been up for hours and hours. The movie cameras ground out film, the gramophone ground out discord, because no one remembered to wind it up, Captain Flemming popped his head in in a sprightly manner, and seeing us all apparently amused (he must really have thought us lunatics), withdrew.
>
> Colonel Herrera bent over to me:
>
> "What is saying in English to express this—" he asked this, and extended his face vertically.
>
> "Oh, you mean pulling a long face."
>
> Looking around at the assembly, he nodded with enlightenment:
>
> "Yes, they are. Is it not so?"
>
> After another good wait we were each given a glass of hot coffee—the cups were all smashed. The morning was one of depression. The crippled airship moved slowly and painfully.

There wasn't any lunch, as Lady Hay had guessed, owing to lack of electricity for cooking. So, she continues:

> We were served with sausage and smoked salmon on slices of bread and butter with glasses of condensed milk, because the wine had given out. Two o'clock proved to be one o'clock, owing to changed time.
>
> In the afternoon, things brightened up considerably, the airship was making better speed, the weather generally improved, with passengers settled to various occupations. Wilhelm Bock played patience, Count Alexander Brandenstein-Zeppelin and Rolf Brandt had a game of chess with the miniature set of chessmen, for the use of which there was considerable competition.

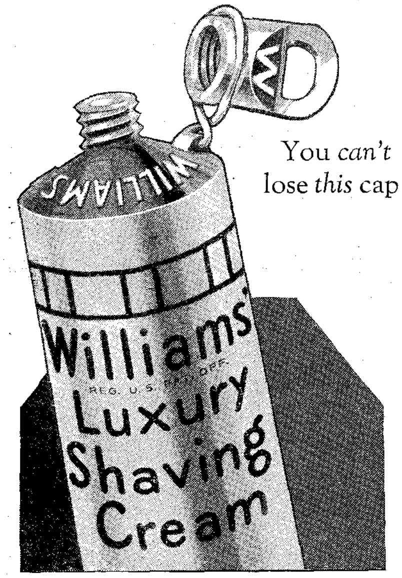
And now for Mr. Gilfillan's reactions. He is an American who lives in Lucerne. He did not enjoy the trip very much, and says so. His first apprehensions were born when he learned before starting that he might not smoke on the ship because of the inflammable material carried. When the flight was completed he announced that he would not do it again for a million dollars, according to an interview by Guy P. Jones, copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, and quoted from the New York *Evening World*. When he landed, we read:

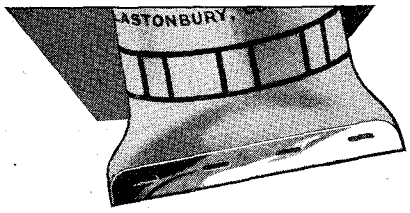
> Gilfillan, worn and drawn by the trip, called first of all for water.
>
> "We ran out of mineral waters the first day out," he said. "The next day we were told to go easy on the drinking water. The next, the drinking water, which was kept in aluminum tanks, was all gone, and we had to drink washing water, which was carried in rubber containers. The water reeked of the rubber. Even so, we were glad to get what we could of it. By noon the last day we hadn't even that.
>
> "I have been through two shipwrecks. In neither of them was I so shaken as I was when the port stabilizer ripped away in the violent winds off Bermuda. We ran into a sort of miniature hurricane. The pull at the vortex was so great the fabric on the port fin ripped into shreds, endangering control of the airship.
>
> "From then on we were on the anxious seat until we sighted American shores. It was necessary to reduce the ship's speed because of the damaged fin. The crew attempted to repair the damage, but the fabric ripped off again. The wind pressure at sixty miles an hour is so great one can hardly hold his hand out of a cabin window. In the high wind this pressure on the tail made repairs to the fin ineffective.
>
> "The damaged fin, lack of sleep because of our anxiety, and the frequent descents close to the water made the remainder of the trip anything but pleasant."
>
> Mr. Gilfillan took passage on the *Graf Zeppelin* to be one of the first travelers to make the transatlantic passage by air.
>
> "When I saw the ship land at Lake Constance after a trial flight, I was willing to sell my ticket to one of the many who tried to get aboard and could not," he said. "I reasoned that if it took as long to 'dock' an airship in calm weather as it did, it was not really safe in rough weather. To my mind the airship is a long way from being a practical means of transportation over long distances, because it is uncomfortable. Our cabins were very small. There was little room to exercise. We couldn't smoke. The food was really canned food heated on an electric stove. We ran short of wine as well as water.
>
> "Captain Eckener and the officers were fine. They did

M-G-M News photograph

DINING, NOT EXACTLY "ON AIR," BUT DECIDEDLY IN THE AIR

Or perhaps this was a breakfast, or a four o'clock tea. At all events we are shown Lady Drummond Hay and her fellow journalists partaking of nourishment *en route* above the Atlantic.





"*Just notice the fine skins of men who use Williams*"

You *can't* lose *this* cap!

The Cream that *leaves* FACES FIT!

To help them toward *Face Fitness,* well-groomed men look more and more to Williams.

Utterly pure. Uncolored. Supremely mild. It makes shaving speedy and simple.

And more than that it has a wonderful effect upon facial pores and tissue. It leaves the skin, no matter how close the shave, soothed, satiny and *Fit!*

* * *

There's quite a lot in the drug clerk's canny observation: "Oh, yes, sometimes they change . . . . *but they all come back to Williams!*"

Next time say
"Williams
Shaving Cream
please!"

Then, a splash of Aqua Velva on that newly shaven skin. Made just for that. Try it!

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
GLASTONBURY, CONN.—MONTREAL, CANADA.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

everything possible to make us comfortable. They were exceedingly democratic. We were allowed to go into the navigation cabin in the nose of the ship whenever we liked. The officers explained everything to us. What I say about airship travel is no criticism of them in the slightest.

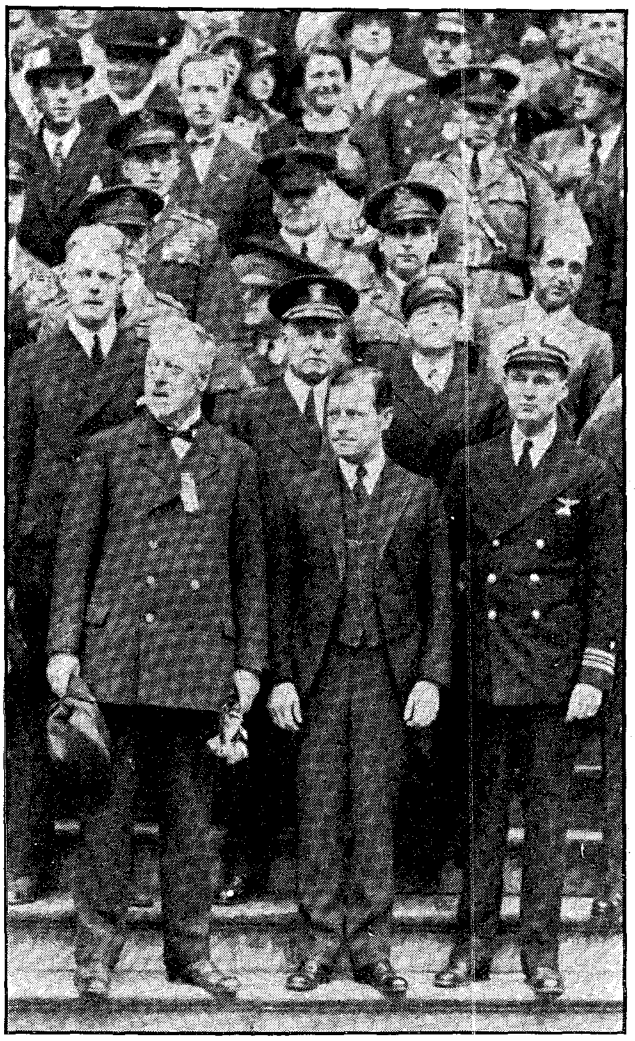
"Navigating in it, one would have thought we would have had all the air we wanted, and more. But that was not the case. Battened down in close quarters, the air was heavy and irksome.

"We made the longest flight man has made in the air to date, but from the ordinary passenger's point of view that was the chief trouble with it. For the airship, as I see it, is too uncomfortable in its present stage of development to commend it to the traveler. Which reminds me, I haven't had a bath for five days."

Two untoward incidents—one before and the other just after the *Graf Zeppelin's* landing—threatened at first to put some constraint upon the reception of the air voyagers. But, happily, all concerned conspired to forget these and emphasize the more constructive features of the flight. The first of these incidents was the refusal of the airship to communicate by radio with America, even when the Navy Department requested information as to location and time of arrival. This situation, irritating to officials, is outlined by C. B. Allen in the New York *World*, where we read:

> The *Graf Zeppelin's* action in ignoring the repeated efforts of the radio stations here to talk with her is a thorn in the side of the Navy that will rankle for a long time.
>
> It is attributed unofficially to arrangements with the news syndicate which contracted for the story of the dirigible's flight. It is all the more resented because a private organization has left the Navy helplessly "lasht to the mast" in the field where it particularly prides itself—that of speedy communications.
>
> After "raising" the *Graf Zeppelin's* operator time after time, the Navy had the experience of having him "sign off" with the brusk information that he was "not allowed" to give out information or disclose the ship's whereabouts. It was forced to get the data it sought by appealing to the German Embassy to exert its influence. Even then, apparently, only the most meager details were forthcoming, and those grudgingly.

When, at last, the great airship hovered over the naval hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey, and a ground crew pulled her to earth, difficulties arose again. The wind was wrong, and the customs officials and guards, according to passengers, used unpleasant methods after the landing. Says Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) in describing the incident in the New York *Evening Post:*



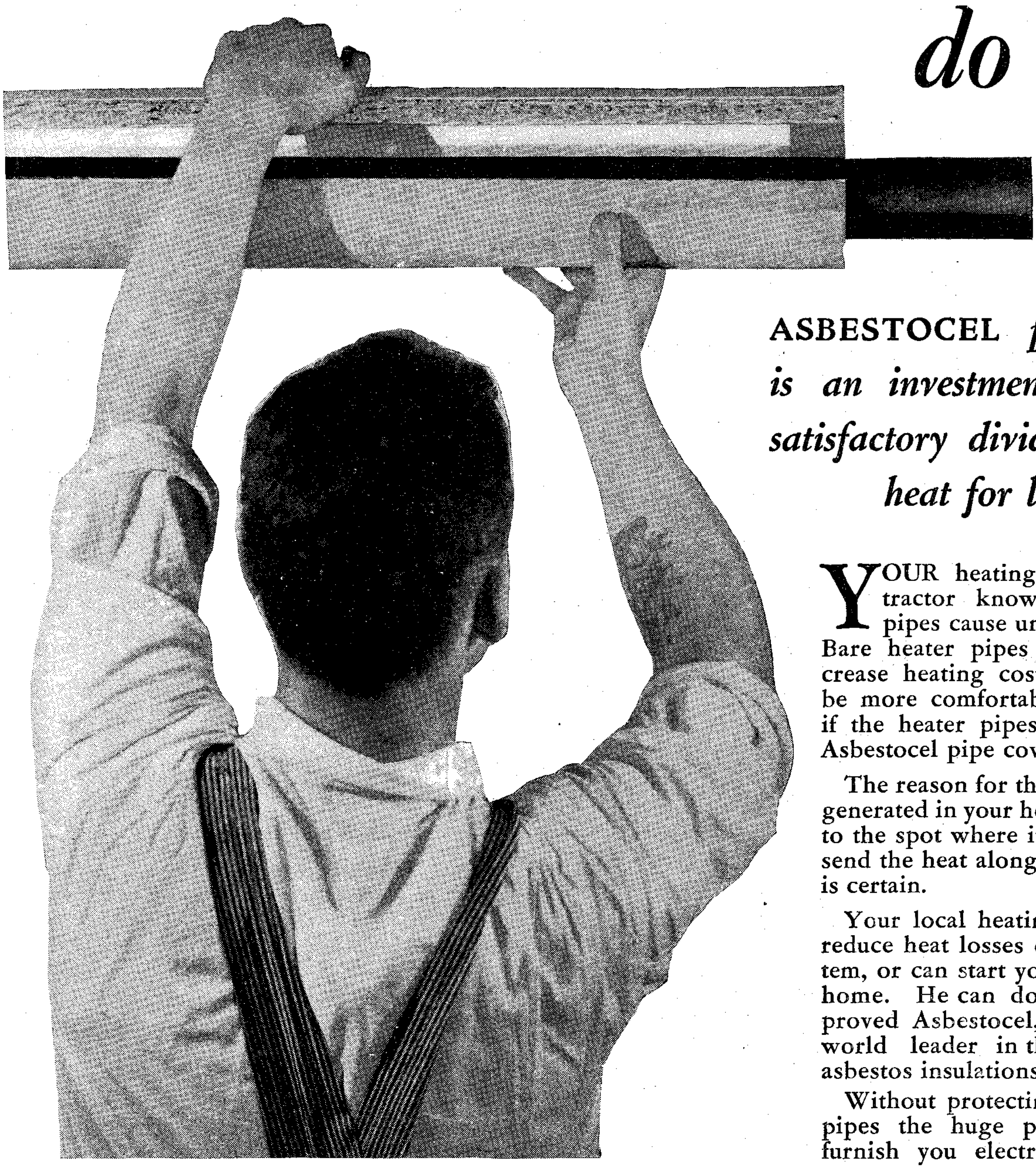
Acme News picture

FACING THE MUSIC AT NEW YORK'S CITY HALL

This central section of the crowd on the marble steps shows, on the reader's left, Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the *Graf Zeppelin,* and on the right, his American naval passenger, Commander Rosendahl, of the *Los Angeles:* while between them stands Acting Mayor McKee. Behind Dr. Eckener is his son, Hugo, who helped to repair the damaged fin; and behind the Acting Mayor is Rear-Admiral Moffett.

> The wind made it impossible to walk the Zeppelin into the hangar, and it was necessary to moor her outside. Meanwhile darkness had fallen, a violet mist around the great silvery fish.
>
> In the dimness it was difficult to tell who was who. The passengers were impatient and anxious to disembark at once. A part of the reception committee—the official party, consisting of Dr. O. C. Kiep and the German Consul-General, Herr Von

This man knows *why*— *do* You?



ASBESTOCEL *pipe covering is an investment which pays satisfactory dividends in more heat for less fuel*

YOUR heating and plumbing contractor knows that bare heater pipes cause uncomfortable homes. Bare heater pipes waste fuel and increase heating cost. Your house can be more comfortable for less expense if the heater pipes are insulated with Asbestocel pipe covering.

The reason for this is that the warmth generated in your heater must be carried to the spot where it is to work. If you send the heat along a leaking path, loss is certain.

Your local heating expert can easily reduce heat losses on your present system, or can start you right in your new home. He can do this by using Improved Asbestocel, the product of the world leader in the development of asbestos insulations.

Without protecting insulation on the pipes the huge power plants which furnish you electric light, or supply power for great industrial plants, could not operate. You *can* run your own heating plant with bare pipes, but every day that you do so means that you are burning more fuel than is necessary.

The Cost is Low—the Returns High

The price of a ton or two of coal, or its equivalent in oil, will put Improved Asbestocel on the heater pipes of the average home. Usually this whole cost will be saved in two winters. For the rest of the time you use the heater the saving is clear profit. Besides this, your house will be more comfortable because more uniformly heated. Write today for our booklet, "More Heat from Less Fuel."

Ask Your Plumbing and Heating Contractor about Fuel Saving

Whether you are planning to build a new home or overhaul the heating system of your present residence, you will do wisely to give heed to the advice of your local heating expert. He is a man whose business lifetime has been spent in solving the plumbing and heating problems of others (many of them possibly being your neighbors). He will bring to your home this lifetime of experience plus mechanical expertness and specialized knowledge which, for the sake of living comfort, you can ill afford to do without. If it is a new home you are building he will apply to it the concentrated knowledge he has received not only through experience but through contact with all the makers of heating equipment—people you never see in the course of your daily business. He knows a certain size pipe is needed to carry a certain quantity of warming steam or hot water—and he knows Improved Asbestocel is the one insulation which, when applied to that pipe, will give the steam most generous safe conduct to your radiators.

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

MASTER *of* ASBESTOS
Johns-Manville
IMPROVED ASBESTOCEL

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco
Branches in all large cities
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto
Please send me a copy of your booklet entitled, "More Heat from Less Fuel."

Name....................................

Company....................................

Address....................................

A-34-11

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS

White teeth deceive

4 out of 5

BECAUSE...

teeth are only as Healthy as the Gums

SO many people think they are secure when teeth are gleaming white. But too often they surrender to a disease of neglect—Pyorrhea.

Lurking behind clean teeth is this marauder that takes high toll in health from 4 persons out of 5 after forty, and thousands younger. It ignores the teeth and attacks the gums.

Take this precaution: See your dentist every six months. And start using the dentifrice that cleans teeth without the use of harsh abrasives *and at the same time* helps keep the gums firm and healthy. As you know, Pyorrhea seldom attacks healthy gums.

Morning and night, every day, use Forhan's for the Gums. Massage your gums daily with this dentifrice, following directions in booklet that comes with tube. Then you provide the protection teeth and gums must have. At all druggists—in tubes, 35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's *for the gums*

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Levinsky, wished to reach Dr. Eckener, for they had promised the waiting newspaper men that he would speak to them.

And so they started for the hangar. Marines who mistook them for overzealous members of the crowd, or perhaps even newspaper men, buffeted them about considerably, but they managed to get through. When they entered the Zeppelin they disturbed its weight and had to get out. Meanwhile, slowly, the passengers were disembarking.

Now was the time when the Zeppelin Company should have taken a hand and, having gotten its passengers through an accident and half-way across the world in comparative comfort, should have finished the job and gotten them through the United States customs.

This, however, was neither the job of the naval officers nor of the German Embassy nor of any one else present. And so the passengers were herded into the very small customs office, where there were chairs for only every sixth or seventh passenger, and there they were kept "until their luggage was examined," but Dr. Eckener would not let the luggage off the not yet completely secured airship, because it would too greatly disturb the ballast, and there was no one of the Zeppelin Company who had prepared for such an emergency.

And in the New York *Telegram*, Courtenay Terrett adds these details of what might have proved a diplomatic "situation":

This was so serious an incident that for a while it seemed that the nerve-ragged German passengers might explode in wrath and diplomatic protest, and it gave an ugly tone to an event already partly spoiled by misunderstanding and by Navy resentment at the Zeppelin's apparent discourtesy in withholding advance information of her probable landing time.

When less-wearied officials intervened, the crisis passed, and later tranquillity was restored by the dinner given to Dr. Eckener, his officers, and many of the passengers, by Capt. Edward S. Jackson, commandant of the Naval Air Station.

Sincere efforts were made by both Von Levinsky and Navy officials to salve the episode, and probably every effort will be made hereafter to preserve punctilious courtesy toward the visitors.

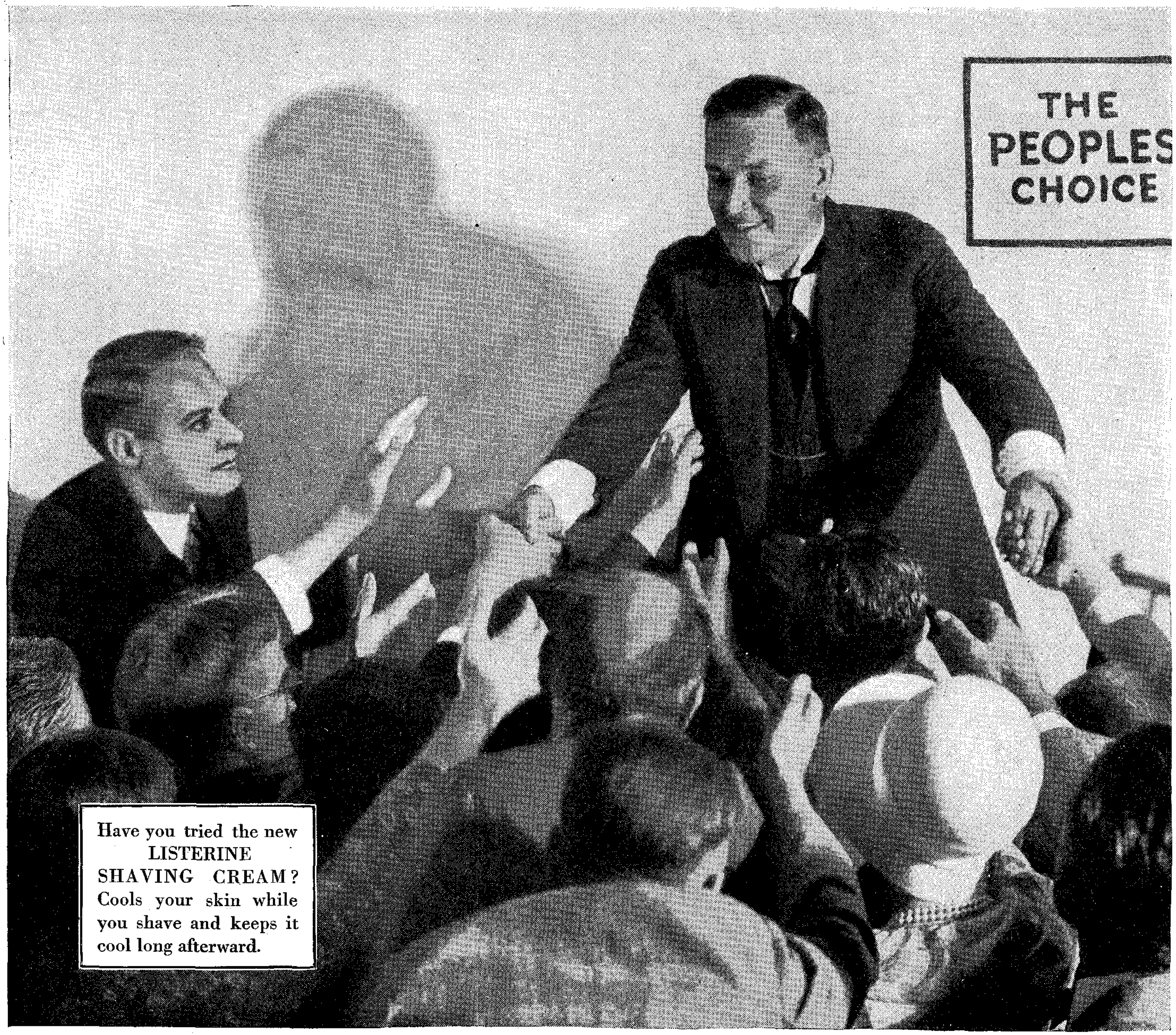
When they were finally permitted to talk to the reporters, the passengers indignantly asked for an exposé of the "marine brutality."

"Is this American freedom we hear so much about?" gibed one, sarcastically. Another commented, "We'll have pretty apologies for this, but apologies shouldn't have been necessary."

Dr. Grzesinski's first explosive protests were in German, which many of the interviewers understood, but an interpreter advised him that his terms were very strong, and later he announced in formal phrases that he deeply regretted that on this, his first visit to the United States, he would be too busy in his few days' time to participate in any public or official ceremonies. But even then, he added a protest at the manhandling by the marines. "They must have thought I was a smuggler," he said.

Later, however, Herr Grzesinski, in a

A tip for Mr. Hoover—a hint for Mr. Smith



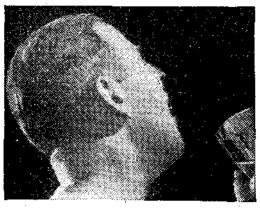
Have you tried the new LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM? Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool long afterward.

—after oratory and handshaking . . . Listerine

No wonder your throat feels sore after a long address, Mr. Hoover. Millions of threatening germs, swarming in the fetid air, come to rest there and attack the membrane.

And you, Mr. Smith, pumping the hands of thousands of eager supporters, how many dangerous bacteria do you acquire during the day? Certainly you must realize this constant menace to your health. Where, gentlemen, can you find relief? Where can you find protection?

FOR SORE THROAT



The answer is a simple, and a logical one, backed by the findings of science—Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

For as repeated tests with official bacteria show, Listerine used full strength kills even the virulent B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ in 15 seconds.

Naturally, then, it is effective against germs that lodge in the throat and on hands, causing colds, grippe, sore throat and worse.

Therefore, gentlemen, after any exposure to crowds, gargle repeatedly with Listerine, full strength. Thus you protect, and also soothe, your throat.

And after direct contact with others, rinse the hands with it—especially before each meal. In this way you render germs harmless should they enter the mouth on food you handle. Not for candidates alone is this advice. We are certain that anyone who will use Listerine, systematically, during winter weather will materially lessen the risk of colds and sore throat. Isn't it worth trying?

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

TO AVOID COLDS

—so powerful against germs

"Science Now Says: SUNLIGHT!"-

-for HEALTH·BEAUTY·YOUTH!

A COMPLEXION glowing with the rosy hue of health—eyes that sparkle—hair with a glossy lustre, thick and luxuriant—these are the true attributes of natural beauty. Science now brings them within the reach of every woman, and in a sensible, safe, delightful new way.

Beauty depends largely on good health, and to have good health you MUST get sufficient *pure* sunlight. For *pure* sunlight builds rich red blood—tones up the entire system, clears the skin, builds resistance to disease, and gives you the glowing energy and appearance of radiant youth.

CARBON ARC A SMALL SUN

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON—The carbon arc is the chief rival of the sun as a dispenser of illumination, according to the Bureau of Standards. Of all artificial illuminants, the bureau finds, the arc gives the nearest approach to sunlight.

The beneficial effects of sunshine cannot be obtained at all times, it is pointed out. Hence the bureau has been trying to discover a source of ultra-violet radiation that has most nearly the same ultra-violet spectral energy distribution as the sun.

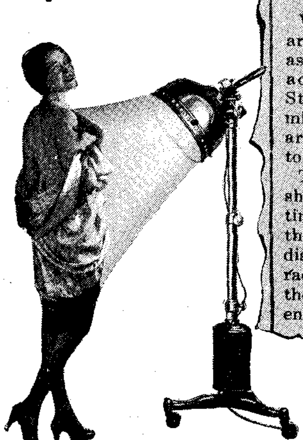
Sunlight at Home

Outdoor sunlight at its best is fickle. Rain, clouds, smoke fog, as well as clothing, screen out the little ultra-violet that filters down to us. We can not spend hours outdoors with our bodies exposed to the sun's rays. And we do not need to, for sunlight at home is now a REALITY, made possible by science.

A few minutes spent each day with the new Battle Creek SUNARC Bath will amaze you with its results. It gives you new energy, new strength—tones up the entire system—adds sparkle to your eyes—rich natural color to your cheeks. You feel made-over. Consult your Doctor about the benefits of artificial sunlight—even more beneficial than natural sunlight.

Send for Free Book

Keep the entire family fit by periodic sun-bathing the SUNARC way. Write TODAY for "Sunshine and Health," a fascinating new book, telling how you can enjoy SUNARC Baths—right in your own home. Send for your copy—TODAY!



Sanitarium Equipment Co.
Dept. 227-SA Battle Creek, Mich.

"Sunshine at the Snap of a Switch"

Battle Creek SUNARC Bath

© S. E. Co., 1928

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

letter to the New York *Times*, declared that statements attributed to him during the difficulties of disembarking, had been misinterpreted both in America and in Germany. In his letter, which we quote in part, he has praise for American policemen, commenting—

> If something did go wrong, I saw therein from the outset nothing but a passing incident, which, of course, should and could not be generalized and can certainly in no way be considered as typical for the American police in general and the State police in particular. On the contrary. I am happy to say that the splendid impression which we always had of the American police forces, and which is especially based on the excellent relations between the police and the police of Berlin, has even been surpassed by what I was able to experience and to observe during my stay in this country.

The interesting personality of Dr. Eckener, and his rise from obscurity to fame through his connection with the Zeppelin Company, are outlined by Helen S. Waterhouse in the Akron *Beacon Journal*, in the course of an interview with Mrs. Karl Arnstein, a native of Friedrichshafen, now living in Akron, where her husband is a Zeppelin designer. Eckener is a simple-hearted man who continued to ride his bicycle to and from work even after he became head of the Zeppelin Company, Mrs. Arnstein told the interviewer, continuing with an account of his first appearance in the German town in 1905. Thus:

> He made quite a stir in our village because he was a stranger to our South German ways and customs. I was but a little girl and I would watch him curiously as he walked along the street with his own little girl who wore a quaint North German bonnet.
>
> Eckener was not famous in those days of course. People in the town knew very little about him in fact. Rumor had it that he was the son of a tobacco merchant in Flensburg. A rumor which has been borne out since by the fact that even today Hugo Eckener is known as a connoisseur of good cigars. "No one can cheat Eckener on cigars," has become a byword in Germany.
>
> The one thing that had already distinguished him as a boy was his love of sailing and motor-boating, and the fact that he was an expert in forecasting weather conditions. When the young folks of his home town wanted to go sailing they always went to Hugo Eckener first. If he said, "All's well," then they hired a boat from an old fisherman and started out. And Eckener always was captain of the expedition.
>
> Later Eckener left Friedrichshafen for a while and during this period of absence met Count Zeppelin. And Count Zeppelin was quick to recognize the unusual intelligence and potential genius which underlay the quiet exterior of this big blond man. He appointed him president of a new company which was in charge

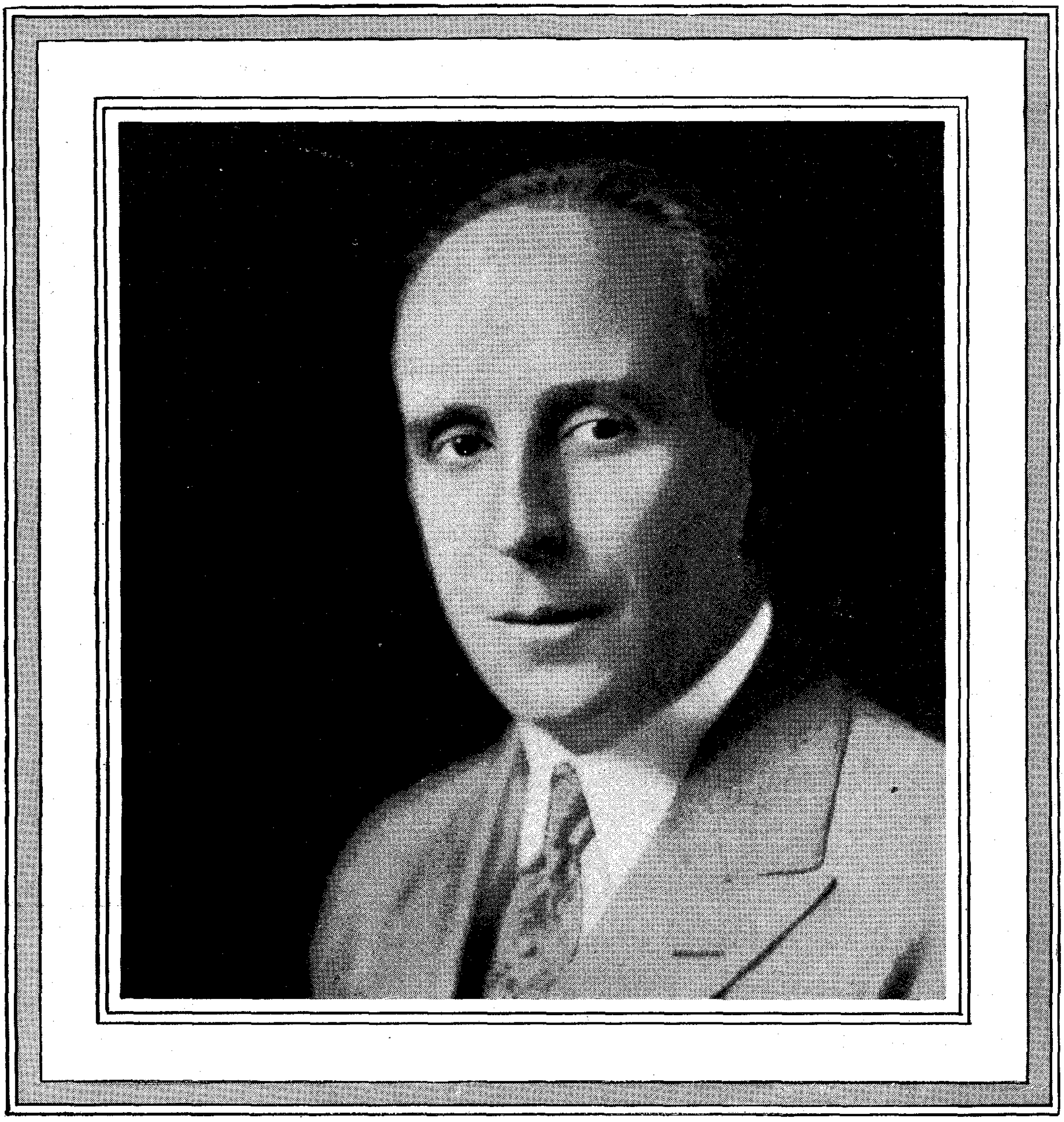


Photo by Blank-Stoller, Inc.

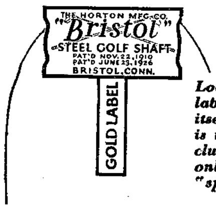
Mr. Raskob has very kindly consented to the publication of this excerpt from a personal letter, recently written to a friend

★ ★ ★ B—TELLS me that you want my advice about buying an Ampico. You will be interested to know that the Ampico has been in our home for ten years, during which time it has afforded my family and me most enjoyable entertainment.

We are all particularly fond of good piano music and the Ampico's reproduction of the playing of the world's great pianists is done with a perfection almost unbelievable.

You may judge how highly I esteem the Ampico by the fact that during the last few years I have purchased twelve of these instruments for myself, family and friends.

John J. Raskob



Look for this GOLD label on the shaft itself, no matter who is the maker of the club. It means the only shaft made of "spring steel."

THE ONLY Golf Shaft *made of this* HIGH CARBON STEEL

All steel golf shafts are made of steel, of course. But there is as much difference in the life and strength of various kinds of steel as there is in various kinds of wood.

Probably the finest of all steels is "spring steel," from which the ever-moving hair spring of the watch is made. It must have maximum strength, resiliency and smoothness of action. Yet there is but one steel golf shaft made of this high carbon "spring steel"—and that is the Bristol "Gold Label" Steel Shaft.

Just as snappy hickory makes a good wooden shaft; so high carbon steel makes a fine, lively steel shaft.

"made of Spring Steel"

"Bristol"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Steel Golf Shaft

Free booklet—write

Upon request we will send you an interesting little book on golf, containing some very valuable tips by a well known instructor.

THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
3011 HORTON STREET, BRISTOL, CONN.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the Zeppelin passenger flights about Germany.

Mrs. Arnstein says she never will forget the way Germany went wild on his return from his trip to America with the *Los Angeles* in 1924. He was fêted as a national hero. "All Germany was at his feet," she said.

Presents for himself and for the victorious crew began to pour in from all over the country. Bumping over the rough roads from the farm districts came huge trucks loaded with fancy cheeses, hams, and wines. There were sausages of all kinds and descriptions from the North German people, and chocolate and cigars. There were fine pictures and art pieces from the more cultured classes.

Yet Eckener was the simple-hearted Eckener of old through all this ovation.

"He told me that he liked best of all his gifts at that time a most beautiful and symmetrical Christmas-tree which an old woodsman in the Black Forest selected as the pick of his trees and chopped down himself," Mrs. Arnstein said.

For this Eckener is a man of complex personality, it seems. He can be the scientific captain, calm and cool in the face of adventure and danger. He can be the jovial sportsman who is always first on the icy surface of Lake Constance in the winter, cutting marvelous figures with his skates, his beard now gray, blowing in the wind.

And he can also be the simple, gentle nature lover who spends hours working in his garden in the rear of his ivy-covered brick house on the lake shore.

Mrs. Arnstein tells the story of how Eckener spent weeks fussing over a particular parasite which had attacked his cucumber vine and gooseberry bushes. "He would ask every one he met for a remedy."

During the four years that have elapsed since the *ZR-3*, now the *Los Angeles*, was flown from the Zeppelin factory to the United States, recalls the Philadelphia *Record*, "there have been great advances in the design and construction of dirigibles, and the *Graf Zeppelin* is the outstanding result of this progress." As Captain Lehmann, her first officer, explains in a New York *Times* article:

"This airship, tho she is of a strictly commercial type, equipped to carry mails, passengers, and freight, has been designed and built for no other immediate purpose than to make a number of long-distance demonstration flights, and to continue until the general public's confidence in the reliability and economy of her flights is sufficiently established to enable the formation of regular airship transport companies.

Since the exact nature of these proposed demonstration flights could not be decided on in advance, the *Graf Zeppelin* has been designed to be an all-round service type of airship, rather than a well-defined commercial type. She is neither strictly a passenger airship—she has accommodations for only twenty—nor a mail dispatch boat—she is not fast enough for that—but she has just enough of everything to supply all the necessary demonstrations.

Above all, she has been designed for great air endurance and a good sustained air speed, so that even in the longest flights and under the worst weather conditions she should always have a safe and ample margin in either of these qualities.

The actual dimensions of the airship are 776.24 feet in length, 98.44 feet in diameter, 110.56 feet in height above the ground. The rated gas-capacity is 3,708,043 cubic feet. The useful lift under normal atmospheric conditions, that is to say, the total weight which she will lift from the ground, is about sixty tons metric. Deducting the weights of fuel, crew, etc., from this figure, she will normally be able to carry a paying load of about fifteen tons—for instance, twenty passengers and twelve tons of mails and freight—across a distance of about 6,000 miles at an average speed of sixty-five to seventy miles an hour.

The metal girders of the framework are made of a light alloy called duralumin, which has the strength of mild steel at a weight of only about one-third of steel, and which is essentially a composition of aluminum and copper. The material of which the *Graf Zeppelin* has been built has been substantially improved beyond previous standards; it is approximately 20 per cent. stronger for the same weight as the former metal, which was, for instance, used in the construction of the *Los Angeles*, built and delivered to the United States by the Zeppelin Company in 1924.

Of the Interior, Captain Lehmann writes:

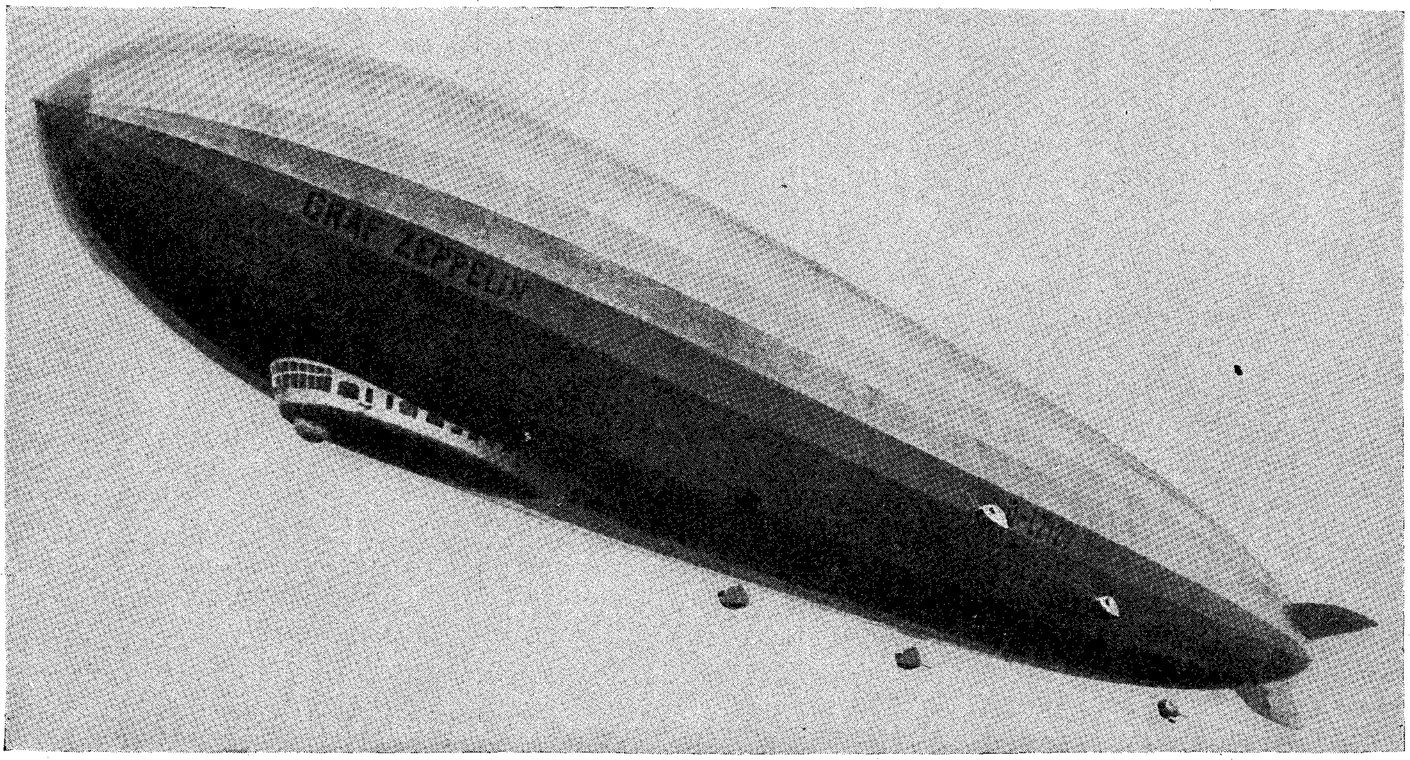
This enormous hull is subdivided into seventeen compartments, each of which contains a separate gas-bag for the lifting gas. The effect of this subdivision on the safety of the airship is, of course, the same as that of the water-tight bulkhead system in ocean-going vessels.

All along the lower keel inside of the hull, from the foremost tip of the ship's bow to the very tail end in the rear, she has a corridor, the so-called main-service corridor, which affords lengthwise communication between all the parts of the ship. From this main corridor other gangways branch off at right angles in certain places, which give access to the engine cars at the flanks of the big hull.

Besides all these corridors the *Graf Zeppelin* has another one, which runs also in the fore and aft direction through the entire length of the airship. It is located high above the main corridor, just below the central axis of the ship and is called the axial corridor. Its main purpose is to serve as a gangway, from which all the various gas cells can be kept under constant supervision and can be reached for repair if necessary. This is a new feature in airships, and such an axial corridor has been incorporated for the first time in the *Graf Zeppelin*. Besides, it acts as a support for all the sixteen transverse bulkheads, thus greatly contributing to the strength and safety of the ship.

Instead of gasoline, which has up to now been in general use, the engines of the *Graf Zeppelin* burn a fuel gas; that is, the engine fuel is carried aboard in gaseous form. This gas is essentially not very different from coal gas, only it is heavier, and is much more efficient as an engine fuel than coal gas would be. Since it has the same weight as air, it makes no difference to the lifting force of the airship whether the fuel is on board or not, whether the gasometers inside the airship are full or empty, whether

TODAY THE PROVING GROUND FOR MOTOR OILS IS IN THE AIR



The biggest thing that flies . . . the Graf Zeppelin arriving in the United States to inaugurate a trans-Atlantic air passenger service.

Wide World Photos

GRAF ZEPPELIN

wins the longest, hardest, most thrilling battle in the history of aviation

with the aid of

THE NEW

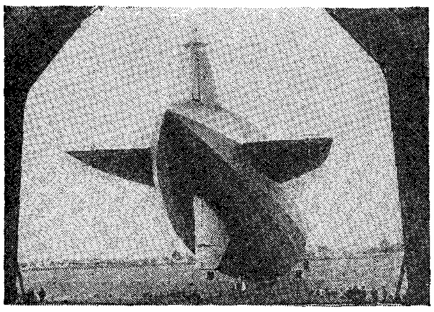
VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

MADE 100% FROM PENNSYLVANIA
AND OTHER PARAFFINE BASE CRUDES

Mark up another record for the perilous westward passage from Europe to the United States. Begin a new chapter in the history of aviation with the name of this latest and greatest conqueror of the Atlantic.

And while the whole world is ringing with praise for the skill of its German builders and the daring of its German navigators . . . remember that out of all the motor oils in the world, they chose an American product to guard their marvelous motors and to contribute its own superb performance to their success, the NEW VEEDOL Motor Oil!

Humming sweetly through the long perilous hours, the five Maybach motors proved that Veedol's heavy body, 100% paraffine base, and super-heat resistance are engineering facts . . . not paper claims.



The giant bird leaves its home nest . . . The Graf Zeppelin ready for its epoch-making flight

And by this latest flawless performance, the NEW VEEDOL proved again that Commander Byrd chose wisely when he picked the NEW VEEDOL.

. . . that Bernt Balchen was right when he chose the NEW VEEDOL on his hazardous flight to rescue the Bremen flyers.

. . . that Martin Jensen, famous trans-Pacific civilian flyer, spoke with knowledge as well as enthusiasm when he said: "I'd trust my life and my motor to the NEW VEEDOL any time!"

. . . and that Clarence D. Chamberlin and Colonel Arthur C. Goebel are displaying faultless judgment in now using the NEW VEEDOL exclusively.

Byrd, Balchen, Goebel, Chamberlin, Jensen, Stinson, Rasche . . . all using and proving the NEW VEEDOL Motor Oil! No other oil was ever used by such a famous group of aviators. These and scores of other flyers have tried them all and have settled definitely upon the NEW VEEDOL . . . The same air-proved and road-tested motor oil that you can buy for your own motor car.

New car or old car, drain and refill with the NEW VEEDOL Motor Oil for greater economy, better mileage, and for the same faultless performance that sets records on the road as in the sky . . . Look for the orange and black Veedol sign . . . Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation . . . Also marketers of TYDOL Gasoline.

GET THIS FREE SOUVENIR!

We will send you, free, a bottled sample of the New Veedol that came over on the Graf Zeppelin. Get this authentic memento of a historic flight. Sign and mail the coupon.

TIDE WATER OIL SALES CORP.,
11 Broadway, New York City.

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These immense and powerful rail travelers are so helpless when they put out to sea that they have to be picked up bodily and placed aboard ship.

And the lifting is done with wire rope, the only suitable appliance having sufficient strength and flexibility in small diameter.

Where the work is heaviest, there you generally find that the rope has *one strand of yellow*, the distinguishing mark of Yellow Strand Wire Rope. Imported steel wire and over a half century of wire rope making experience, put Yellow Strand far above the ordinary. And there it has remained for many, many years.

The pioneer manufacturers of Yellow Strand also make all standard grades of wire rope.

Specify "Yellow Strand" or "Broderick & Bascom" in your next requisition.

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You need a Basline Autowline in your car for emergencies. Made of ¼-inch Yellow Strand wire rope with patented snap hooks for quick attaching. Very strong but small enough to coil flat under a cushion. Ask your accessory dealer.

Yellow Strand
WIRE ROPE M447

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the ship is just starting for flight or returning from half a week's cruise.

This is the third improvement in the *Graf Zeppelin.* Of the fourth, Captain Lehmann says:

> This is the great reduction of stresses in the structure of the airship due to the absence of the heavy loads of fuel. The *Los Angeles*, for instance, when she came from Germany across the Atlantic, had thirty tons of gasoline tanks—that is the weight of a small locomotive—slung inside her keel. Imagine that weight trying to tear loose from the airship when both are being tossed about in squalls or storms, and you will readily understand the increase in safety of the airship. The fuel gas, having the same weight as air, can not produce any such stresses.
>
> The fifth improvement, also due to the gas fuel, is a material reduction of the danger of fire in the airship in comparison to gasoline.
>
> The sixth and most important improvement, however, of the *Graf Zeppelin* over other ships results from the fact that for airships the use of gaseous fuel for the engines makes it possible to carry along on a voyage a much greater amount of energy than is possible with liquid fuels. The gas which is being used in the *Graf Zeppelin* is made from crude oil, and has been commercially known for many years by the name of Blau gas.

WORLD WAR SPIES WHO WON, AND PASSED FROM HUMAN KEN

"GERMAN armies have landed in England! The King of England has been executed!" So read the notice which the German spy, who had become a great man in Persia during the World War, thanks to his liberality with the natives, placed on the bulletin board in his headquarters in Ahram. For a time this deception served, for authentic news was slow in reaching the hill country where Wassmuss held forth, but eventually the truth that Germany was losing in her struggle with the Allies began to spread through Persia, as Joseph Gollomb tells us in "Spies" (Macmillan). Finally Wassmuss, who had caused the English much trouble in Persia, had to declare himself penniless. He had lost his fight to bind Persia to German interests. He had no more gold with which to buy the natives, for Germany was too busy to send him any; and the British offer of £50,000 for him, dead or alive, held good. Wassmuss came out of his predicament in a surprizing way—and disappeared. But first let us go back to the beginning of his career, before the war, when he was a consul at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and learn of his exploits and those of his lieutenant, Brugmann. Here we condense Mr. Gollomb's graphic narrative:

> Germany had been working to extend its influence in Persia; so was, among other

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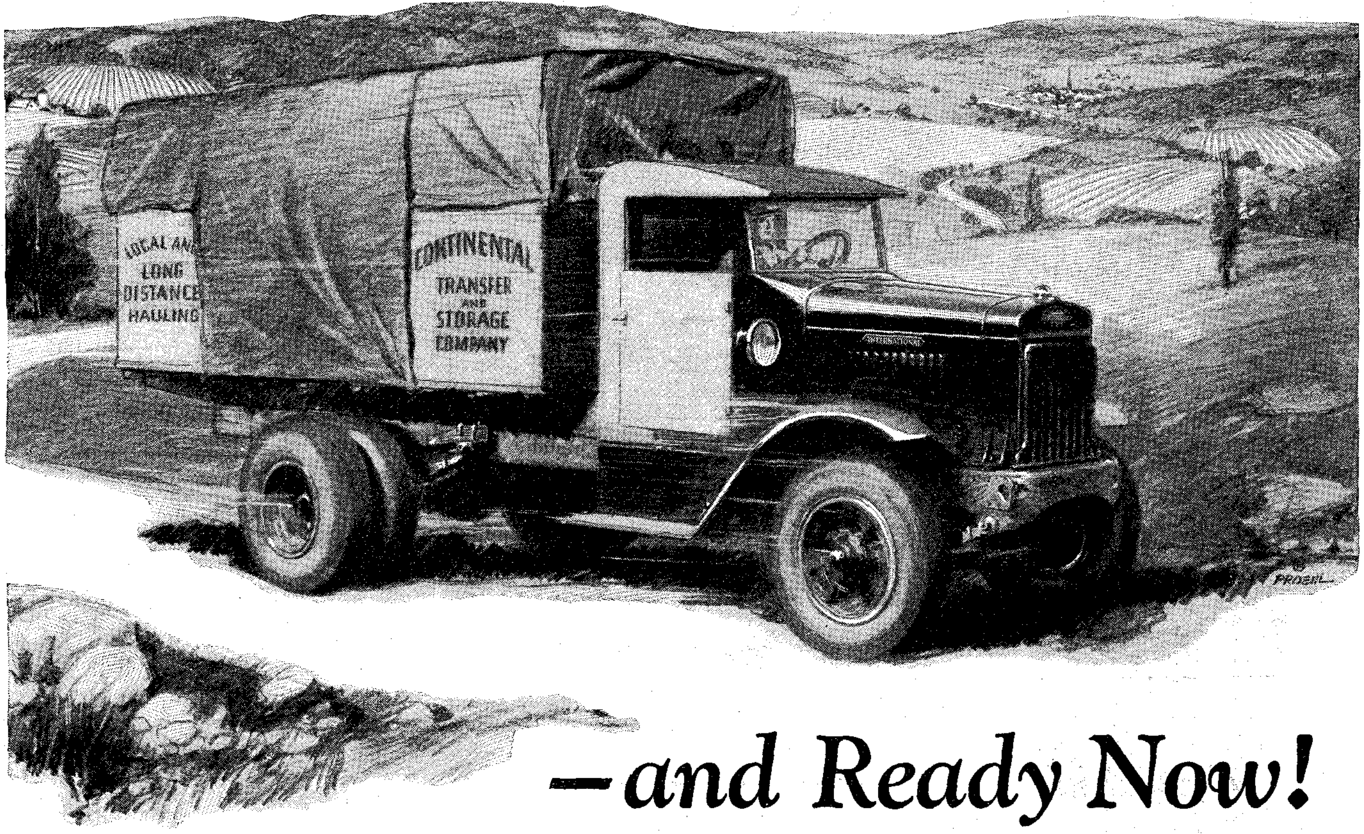

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International Heavy-Duty Trucks

ranging in 2½, 3½, and 5-ton sizes, are supplemented by a full line of

International Speed Trucks

4 and 6-cylinder, 1¼, 1½, and 2-ton sizes. Also ¾-ton Special Delivery and the Six-Speed Special.

Wheelbase lengths for every kind of hauling—short for trailer, medium for dump, long for merchandise, and longer for special purposes—and bodies for every type of load.

International Harvester has engineered a remarkable line of Heavy-Duty models—engineered to the most modern truck standards—completely new, and on view now, in advance of the new year.

Five Forward Speeds in all models, and *Four-Wheel Brakes* on all models, provide the New International Heavy-Duty Line with the essential triple combination of *great pulling power, speed for the straight-away, and the ability to stop!*

New engines, new clutches, new transmissions, more comfortable cabs, easier driving, redesigned hood and radiator, improved appearance—all contribute to the success of these new trucks. Their performance, based on 18 months of engineering and trial, and backed by 25 years of truck building, is vouched for by *International Harvester.*

See and try the New International Heavy-Duty trucks and put them on your job. You will find them ready for every challenge of road and load. They will be safeguarded by the same old reliable, but expanding, *Service*—there are now 168 *International Company-owned branches* in the United States and Canada.

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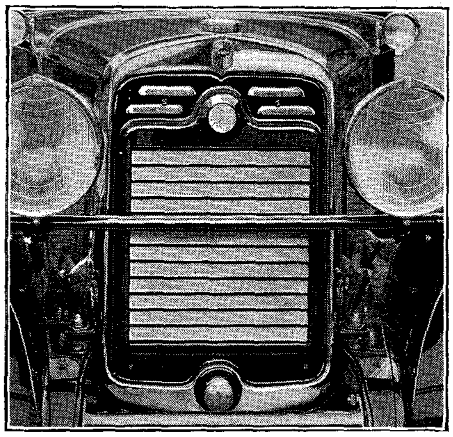
need never worry about

COLD



Illustrating the Nash equipped with Pines Automatic Winterfront

THE makers of these fine cars have *stopped the damage that comes from cold.* Not half way. Not in a way that depends on memory. But in a way that leaves no chance for dangerous neglect. They have adopted *automatic, dependable* motor protection — over the radiator — where motor protection belongs.

Equip your car at the first sign of cold weather

You get the warning signal in coughing, spitting noises and delayed starting. You reach for the "choke"—and instantly a flood of raw gasoline hits ice-cold metal. Oil is washed away from glass-like surfaces. Metal grinds against metal at a terrific speed, producing friction no motor can stand. Excessive dilution follows, fouled spark plugs, extreme carbonization, corrosion and rapid cylinder wear. This is the damage you pay for in the spring. *Damage that can now be totally avoided.*

Pines Winterfront stops the damage of cold

Pines Automatic Winterfront completely covers the radiator, and remains closed until the motor is warm enough to operate without damage to vital parts. The shutters then begin to open, *automatically,* allowing the entrance of exactly enough cool air to maintain a scientifically correct temperature.

When you park your car, Winterfront closes completely while your motor is still hot. You cannot walk away and forget it. There is no chance for dangerous neglect.

With a Winterfront on your car, you "warm-up" in seconds. The "choke" habit disappears. Your motor starts quicker and easier with less battery strain. Your car is warm inside—your motor runs with summer smoothness and flexibility.

Winterfront is easily installed

Your dealer will equip your car with a Pines Automatic Winterfront in a few minutes. Moderately priced—it will pay for itself many times over—and will give you years of service. Thermostats are guaranteed. Accept no substitute. Pines Winterfront is the only *automatic* radiator shutter on the market. Pines Winterfront Company, 404 North Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Motor Protection must be AUTOMATIC

254

PINES WINTERFRONT —*It's Automatic*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nations, Great Britain; and it was Wassmuss's job to make Germany liked by the Persians and Great Britain disliked. Until the war came, his job was a fairly agreeable one. Most of it consisted of giving many and gorgeous receptions at the consulate to various Persian tribal headmen and dignitaries.

Altho only in his twenties, he had been in Persia long enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of the country, its language and dialects, its manners and idiosyncrasies.

The moment you saw him, you knew him for a German civil servant. Rather short and a bit corpulent, round bald head, round blunt features, round blue humorless eyes behind large spectacles, Wassmuss as the hero of a spy-romance in the Orient would have been astonishing, no less so to himself than to others.

Then the world exploded into war, and Wassmuss's job changed overnight. The British had kept up a more than paternal interest in Persia. Aside from its intrinsic value its situation so near to India and Mesopotamia made it important for Great Britain to see that no other European country gained a strategic position there.

Into Persia, therefore, marched British troops, and more troops; and Wassmuss as the representative of Germany had to decide which he wanted to do—remain as the representative of Germany or make an undignified exit.

The regulation thing to do was to leave, as scores of his fellow consuls did elsewhere.

But for Wassmuss the situation in Persia developed that psychological pinch which cramps the vast majority of men and galvanizes the rare ones. He decided to stay on in Persia. But as the British moved into Bushire in considerable force, Wassmuss decided that the wild hilly country inland would be better for his health.

He went there accompanied by his consular assistant, another typical German civil servant, by the name of Brugmann; and a considerable amount of gold minted and stamped with the Imperial German eagle.

In the hills Wassmuss settled down to continue his job of making Germany liked by the Persians, and Great Britain, now more than ever, intensely disliked and hampered. Solely in the interest of doing his job thoroughly, he selected the daughter of the most powerful of the Persian chiefs and married her.

The wedding was royal in splendor and exceedingly well attended. Every chieftain in southern Persia was there; his wives, his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts; merchants and landed gentry; priests and politicians; and to make sure that no important class whatsoever in Persia was omitted, Wassmuss had invited representatives of great strata of the common people, shepherds and fishermen, porters and farmers, seamen and dock laborers, manual workers, and even professional purveyors of pleasures, who in most other circumstances would be but little honored.

It was not difficult for Wassmuss to be generous to his guests at the wedding, for the German Government was paying for it all. Nor was there any secret about it in Berlin, we are assured. Indeed, there had been a special appropriation made for that purpose. But the item was allocated to the budget of the Imperial Secret Service. From which point we continue:

For what had inspired Wassmuss was his vision of the opportunity before him to become the super-spy for Germany in the Orient. That was why he had so many to his wedding. For with festivities Wassmuss combined the business of organizing his guests and their followers everywhere into a vast network with which to fish for information.

In an Indian port a troopship was loading. Porters knew what was in the crates and bales and boxes they were taking on board. Some one among them was quietly compiling a list of these things. Now a runner was bringing the list to Wassmuss.

Regimental servants listened to their masters more keenly than before, not that they might obey the better, but in order to learn as much as possible of the movements of their masters' regiments. From military encampments and embarkation ports, from divisional headquarters and training camps, from officers' clubs and from ammunition depots, from shipyards and transportation centers came lists and figures, reports of conversation overheard at keyholes and copies of written reports surreptitiously obtained—a vast mass of data for any mind to organize.

But Wassmuss and Brugmann, both racially and individually, had the gifts necessary for the task. And when Wassmuss got through digesting, collating, and summarizing his reports, he sent them on to Liman von Sanders, his nearest intelligence chief, at Constantinople.

It was not long before Great Britain began to feel decidedly restless because of Wassmuss.

"Get him!" went out word from on high to the British in Persia. "Pay £5,000 to any one who will capture him!"

All Persia knew of the reward, which meant that Wassmuss was not the last to learn of it. His response was to extend his spying. Whereas, before he had confined himself to engaging men to spy on the British, now he entered on a campaign of secret bribery of those who were known to be acting as spies for the British.

"Get Wassmuss!" the word went out again from high British quarters. "To any one who delivers him to us, £10,000!"

By this time Wassmuss had developed a third phase of his activity. Over the seas in innocent-looking freight-boats ammunition and arms began to come, and caravans brought them to Wassmuss in the hills. He in turn distributed beautifully new and shining rifles and revolvers to his friends, the Persian tribes.

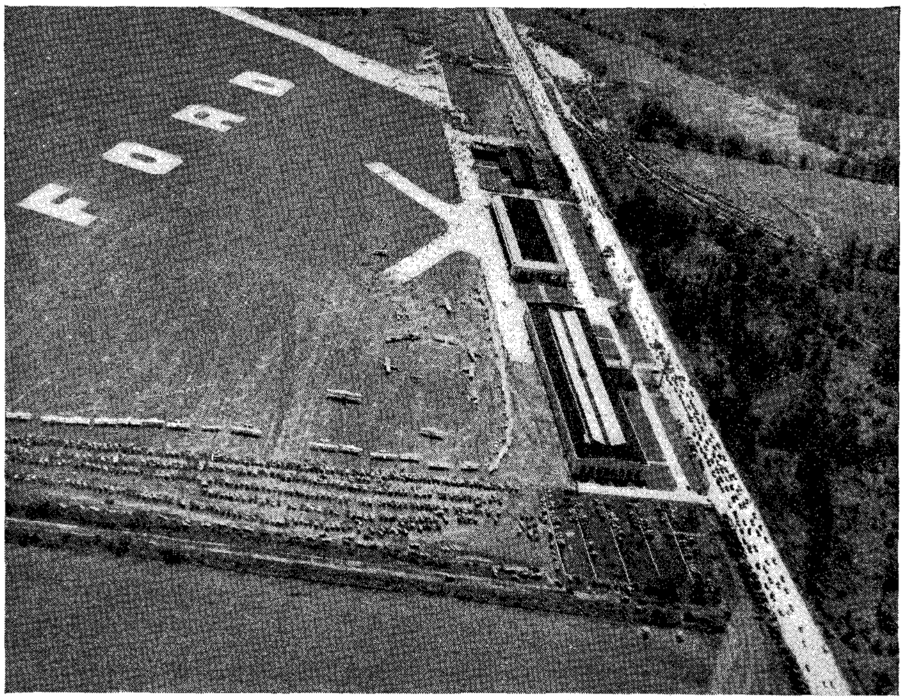
Thereafter British troops in Persia not only had espionage to contend with, but also had Persian tribes to fight.

A British war-ship was sent to try to break up the overseas procession of ammunition ships routed for Persia. It did not do much good. Another war-ship was added without effecting any difference. A third and then a fourth war-ship was detailed to attend to Wassmuss.

But apparently the war-ships did not accomplish what they set out to do. For altho they devoted themselves exclusively to an attempt to cut off the flow of ammunition to Wassmuss, months after their arrival the British Government raised their offer for the delivery of Wassmuss. It was now £25,000.

The British Intelligence Service once every fortnight made out a map showing the distribution of enemy forces. Across one whole corner of this map of Persia

Wide streets bring airports nearer



Even Oakwood Boulevard, 50 feet of even-surfaced concrete connecting Dearborn and Detroit with the great Ford Airport, is often taxed to capacity with eager traffic.

MINUTES, not miles, should measure the distance from flying fields to factories or offices which air travelers, mail and express must reach. Time saved between cities by aircraft, fast trains, trucks and busses is often wasted in narrow, congested, entirely inadequate roads and streets.

Time in transit can be greatly reduced by streets of adequate width, separated from cross traffic at important intersections.

Traffic grows faster than population. The streets to your airport, your stations, docks and other public gathering places should be *even wider* than today's demands require.

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Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup! What gives it that cheery red color? Juicy tomatoes. That tempting savor? Spices. And that smooth richness? Can it be cream? Yes, cream, rich cream. Tomatoes and spices and cream. What a wonderful combination for flavor! What a wonderful soup for dinner!

57
flavor
We use
rich cream,
too
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A friend of ours was once visiting in the country. Happening into the kitchen she found the cook busily making tomato soup for dinner.

The tomatoes had been picked half an hour before in the garden. But what interested our friend most was the big cupful of rich, heavy cream the cook poured in.

"It's the cream that really *makes the soup,*" she explained . . .

Of course it's the cream. That's why Heinz is not just Tomato Soup but *Cream* of Tomato Soup—with the cream already in it. *Rich cream,* plenty of it.

The tomatoes are ripened on the vines—plump, red and juicy—and used fresh. Our spices—we send our own buyers round the world to select the best.

But flavor comes chiefly from knowing how. Experience is the final ingredient. And it is our 59 years of experience in making good things to eat that has made the Heinz name mean Flavor · *H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HEINZ
Cream of Tomato
SOUP
contains rich cream

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

there was printed in red ink the name WASSMUSS.

And because the map was so marked thousands of British troops had to be added to the four war-ships as the contingent Great Britain had to support in and about Persia, just because one young German was hiding in the hills.

It was economy, therefore, as much as anything else that made England raise once more its bid for Wassmuss, we are informed. Quoting further:

There was now a reward of £50,000—a quarter of a million dollars—offered for the man dead or alive!

He seemed to continue very much alive, however, for from the hills came news to the British that he was gathering his chiefs for an attack on Bushire, which began to look something like major warfare.

And as if that were only a minor item in his plans, Wassmuss at the same time turned his eyes to India, Britain's great base. Like an architect's plan the scheme Wassmuss drew up for India began with a solid foundation, erected stories of structure, took into account masses and major strains, and worked out details even to the decorations Germany would pin on the breasts of the rajahs who should serve it well in the revolt of India.

To put this plan into execution, Wassmuss assigned his lieutenant, Brugmann. A date was set when Brugmann was to leave the hills, go down the coast, and thence by water to India. With an artificial complexion, and appropriate treatment of the beard Brugmann had raised, and with convincing papers and equipment, Wassmuss's lieutenant, looking in every way the elderly rug dealer of Shiraz, made his way to the coast.

At an officers' club near a British military encampment on the Persian Gulf three cavalry captains and a member of the British Secret Service were playing tennis. A sprinkling of natives was looking on indifferently.

Another native, an elderly man, came up. A ball bounded out of the tennis-court and rolled near him. He picked it up and rolled it back to the players. A little later the same thing happened.

The secret service man after a set had gone to deuce for several games, mopped his face and called out, "Awfully sorry, but I'm afraid I'll have to quit. I don't seem to be as fit as I thought. I think I'd better go and lie down. Will you excuse me?"

The others did not urge him to stay and the secret service man walked off. When he got home he found waiting for him the elderly native who had returned the tennis balls. He was a British secret service agent, who five days earlier was supposed to be a domestic working for Brugmann in the hills.

For the British secret service had not been altogether idle; and now the bringer of the news about Brugmann was given further instructions.

Brugmann made his way to the coast and boarded a small fishing-smack that had been engaged by him. The whole crew consisted of five men, natives in his pay, and presumably loyal. Nevertheless because he was a methodical man, Brugmann examined his situation for weak spots. He did so as a matter of habit, and not because anything in particular aroused his suspicion at this time. But from certain signs, little psychological indications he would have missed had he not been on the lookout, he began to wonder whether he could altogether trust his crew.

Like the careful man he was, Brugmann left nothing of importance to chance; and his mission, his very life depended on the chance that the crew was in the pay of he British. He figured that if the British had bribed the crew to turn against him he in turn could bribe them to turn back to him. But being also frugal, Brugmann decided to wait until he could save the situation by bribing one man instead of five.

Off the coast of India the fishing-smack anchored, and Brugmann and one of the crew got into a rowboat. It was night and Brugmann could not see the expression on the man who was rowing him to shore. But he felt he did not need to see it.

"Listen you!" he said to the man at the oars. "Whatever sum anybody may have offered you to serve him, I will double. How much do I have to pay you?"

The man looked up startled, then continued rowing without a word. From the voluminous folds of his garments, Brugmann took out a purse and shook it to make the coins sound. Then he took out a revolver.

"Which will you have, lead or gold?" he demanded.

The boatman decided for gold. Brugmann forced from him the confession that a British cavalry patrol was waiting for him at the spot where he was expected to land.

"Then I'll tell you where to land," Brugmann said.

The man turned the nose of the boat up the coast and landed Brugmann five miles away from where the patrol was impatiently awaiting him.

Through swamps and desert, through jungles and in peril of quicksand Brugmann made his way to the house of a friend.

But British secret service knew more about Brugmann than he dreamed. For soon after his arrival the house was suddenly surrounded by Indian troops, and an English officer demanded admission.

Brugmann's host, in desperation, called out:

"You can not enter, my women are in the house!"

"I'll give you five minutes to get them out," the officer replied.

At the end of five minutes the house was rushed, the door smashed in, and with drawn weapons the officer and his men swarmed into the room where Brugmann was waiting for them. He could have shot several before they could stop him, for a loaded revolver was on the table by him. Instead he surrendered quietly; not because he hoped to gain anything thereby—he knew what a spy could expect in war-time—but because he considered himself so high a dignitary in the service of his country that to shoot a mere soldier or two seemed to him only a brawl unworthy of his station.

In turn the British—after the court-martial had found him guilty as a spy—paid him the tribute of treating him as too gallant and dashing an enemy to execute.

Meanwhile in Europe the fortunes of war were turning against Germany. Her resources were dwindling, the ring of enemies was closing in. The flow of gold and ammunition to Wassmuss stopt. In their place came bad news followed by worse.

When gold stopt coming, Wassmuss paid his chiefs and their men with promises to pay; and they went on fighting for him just

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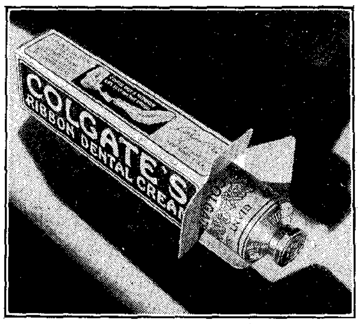

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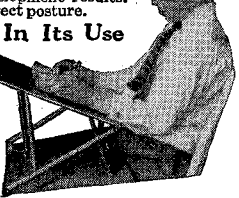

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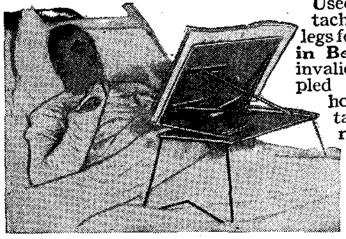

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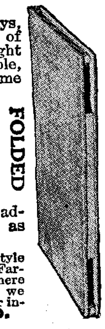

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Chicago
Illinois

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the same, for they had faith in him and in his power to bring victory. But what would happen when they learned that Germany was losing?

When he had come to the end of his rope in Persia, and could no longer deny that Germany had lost, Wassmuss received a striking demonstration of the esteem the natives had for him and won a personal victory. Thus:

> What a hold the man had acquired over the Persians may be seen from the fact that when he could no longer pay them, they in their turn assigned to him a monthly salary of three hundred rupees! And the chiefs joined in a gift of a beautiful white Arab stallion that Wassmuss might ride in state.
>
> The fact that not a Persian had availed himself of the British offer of a reward was a tribute to the esteem in which he was held, and explained why Wassmuss was not betrayed—so long as the reward for him was comparatively small.
>
> But when it mounted to £10,000 and up, a new reason appeared. Briefly, the Persians decided that no merely human being could be worth that much money to anybody, and the offer therefore could not possibly be made seriously.
>
> With the collapse of Germany's fighting in the Orient, Wassmuss disappeared from the picture. He was never captured by the British. And he never again emerged into prominence.

WHEN MARY PICKFORD WAS THE GIRL WITH THE CURLS

THE ticket-taker was firm, not to be shaken by the golden curls and sparkling eyes of the very youthful young lady who sought admittance to the Comedy Motion Picture Theater. "How old are you?" he asked.

"Fifteen," she replied. "I was only fourteen," she says now, "but I saw what was coming so I lied just a little."

"Then I can't let you in. Children under sixteen aren't admitted without a parent or guardian."

"But I'm from the Biograph Company. I'm star of the picture you're showing to-night," retorted Mary Pickford, her Irish starting up. For it was "Our Mary," who, at the beginning of her career, could not go to the theater alone to see herself because she was too young, we are told in "The House That Shadows Built" (Doubleday, Doran), Will Irwin's story of the parallel rises of Adolph Zukor, head of Paramount Pictures, and of the motion-picture industry. In those days Zukor was owner of this same Comedy Theater in East Fourteenth Street, New York, not far from the old Biograph studio, where David Wark Griffith was a little-known director, and Dorothy and Lillian Gish were extra girls. Already "Our Mary" was known as the "Biograph girl with the curls." In those days, before previews,

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When a real man has been wrong about something, he admits it. Here's Mr. Bayer, for example. He once thought he couldn't smoke a pipe. He had experimented with about all the pipes and all the tobacco on the market. But a trip to Canada, and a can of Edgeworth finally convinced him that with the right tobacco, pipe-smoking is a joy forever.

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June 1, 1927

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About five years ago, after trying out many different styles of pipes from the Missouri meerschaum to the genuine meerschaum, including the upside-down style made popular by Vice-President Dawes, and experimenting with just about all the tobaccos then on the market *except* Edgeworth, I finally decided that pipe-smoking was not for me.

For the last year or so I noticed the boys around the office here using Edgeworth to the exclusion of all other tobaccos and evidently getting real pleasure from their pipes.

In April of this year I was in Canada on a business trip and decided to take another whirl at pipe-smoking. So I invested a good share of my savings in a pipe and a few cents additional for a can of Edgeworth.

From then on I have been figuratively kicking myself around the block about once each day when I think of the five lean years I put in trying to get along without a pipe. However, I am trying to make up for lost time and am succeeding quite well. Why I failed to try Edgeworth long ago will have to go down in history as an unsolved question. But now that I have found it, the years ahead look rosy to me.

Very truly yours,
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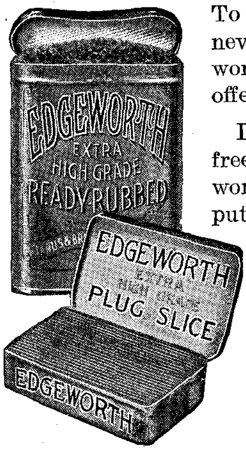

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many an actor had to pay at the box office, along with his admirers, in order to see himself. So we find Miss Pickford trying to enter the Comedy, and in somewhat of a quandary. It was her only chance to see this film. It was the supper hour, and the company would be acting again at eight o'clock. When she announced her identity, the ticket-taker surveyed her and said:

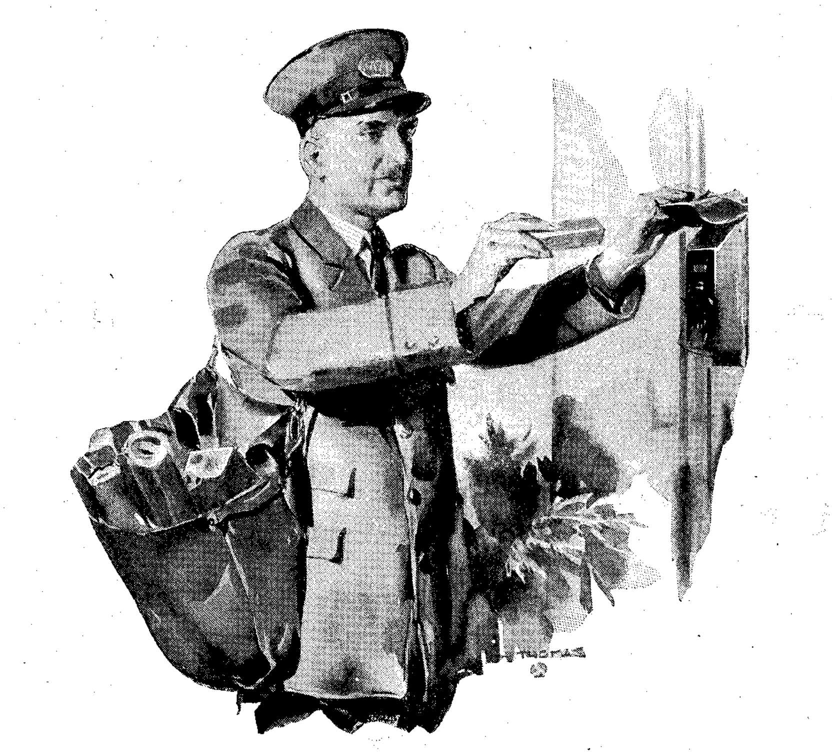
> "Sure you are!" he said, "'The Biograph girl with the curls.' But just the same, I can't let you in. The police are getting awful strict. Suppose you go home and get your mother?"
>
> "Here I'm missing dinner to see my show," said Mary, "and we're called up again for eight. Do you think I've time to walk up to Twenty-first Street and get my mother and walk 'way back again?"
>
> "Then there's nothing doing!"
>
> "Where's the owner of the theater?"
>
> "It's no use calling for him. He'd tell you the same. We aren't taking any risks with those reformers."
>
> Now Mary's Irish spilled over.
>
> "I want you to understand one thing," she said over her shoulder, "I'm never coming to this house again. Never, never, never!"
>
> She kept her word. When during her term of service in the Biograph she found time and inclination to see herself on the screen, she patronized the Penny Arcade next door.
>
> So she missed her first opportunity of meeting Adolph Zukor, with whom she was to mount the heights of wealth and renown. During her term of service on East Fourteenth Street, she never knew that he existed. Years later, she identified him as a pleasant, unobtrusive man who, when she was "working," used often to stand with the knot of spectators back of the lights and the camera.

In those early days, we learn, too, Zukor produced in his little theater one of the first "talkies," making a step toward the motion-picture with synchronized dialog and sound effects now so popular. Reading on:

> When a one-reel version of "Camille" appeared in the catalogs, Zukor used it for an experiment. He took a versatile young vaudeville performer, who became afterward famous as Lowell Sherman, stationed him in a box beside the screen, and had him talk off in four "voices," the appropriate dialog. As in the most early attempts to synchronize voice and vision, the result seemed somehow unnatural; Zukor abandoned that.

In spite of the early quirk of fate which kept Adolph Zukor and Mary Pickford from meeting, they at last came together. Zukor's pictures made Miss Pickford more famous and her popularity won him more and more money. Mary Pickford, as the trade viewed her, according to Mr. Irwin, "was Adolph Zukor's mascot." From which point we continue:

> When finally he lost her, pessimists and detractors prophesied his early finish. That stroke of luck—finding Pickford—had made him; her departure would leave Famous Players-Lasky a hollow shell. Indeed, any superficial observer might have said the same. Time and again, this ever-



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

expanding business had drawn near to a danger point when the latest Pickford film, selling even beyond anticipation, hauled it over the peak.

In her memoirs, Ellen Terry calls "working friendship" between men and women the cream of human intercourse. From the first, Mary Pickford and Adolph Zukor had one of these working friendships. They are just enough alike to understand, just different enough to admire. Not alone to a golden curl, a pair of soft eyes, and the unfair gift of personality does Mary Pickford owe her astonishing success. Underneath, she has the same hard mind as Adolph Zukor, the same steely persistence, the same all-pervading intelligence, and the same financial shrewdness tempered with generosity. Their temperaments "clicked."

"I always liked his ideas," says Mary Pickford.

"She taught me a great deal. I was only an apprentice then; she was an expert workman," says Adolph Zukor.

On the surface, this understanding exprest itself in a father-and-daughter attitude. A survivor of those symposiums in Daniel Frohman's study remembers that Mary Pickford came one night in a dress with very short sleeves. It worried Adolph Zukor all the evening. She might catch cold; and besides it wasn't exactly modest for a girl of her age! Again one night, a year or so later, Mary Pickford dined with Mr. and Mrs. Zukor at a Broadway hotel. As darkness fell and the white lights of Broadway came out full blaze, Zukor asked her mysteriously to leave the table and follow him. He led her to a window on the mezzanine-floor hall, posed her, bade her look up and tell him what she saw. Down the front of the theater opposite ran her own name in electric lights—the announcement of her promotion from Class B to Class A. She was to be a great star now, advertised and exploited on a parity with Mrs. Fiske and Hackett. "I suppose there were tears in both our eyes," says Mary Pickford.

Personal feelings, however, did not in the least cramp their style when it came to bargaining and trafficking, any more than it would have hampered them in a friendly game of cards. Otherwise they would have esteemed each other less. When Mary Pickford's star began its rise, she was under contract to Adolph Zukor at $20,000 a year. Shortly other firms were paying lesser luminaries more than that. This she told Adolph Zukor. "All right, let's be happy," said he; and he made it $1,000 a week. Again, after "The Good Little Devil" began sweeping the world, he advanced it to $2,000 a week, and then in January, 1916, to $4,000. This was an unprecedented salary for the stage—a third again as much, remarked the newspapers, as we were paying our President; for in that age of comparative innocence we still applied the old measuring-rod to incomes.

In the summer of 1916, Mary Pickford's contract with Famous Players-Lasky expired. The whole motion-picture business knew that; the greater companies, then at that stage of existence when a corporation struggles for a sure foothold, prepared for a spirited contest in bidding. At that moment Mary Pickford blazed above all other stars like the ascendent Venus over the constellations. The rise of Charlie Chaplin came a little later; yet Chaplin

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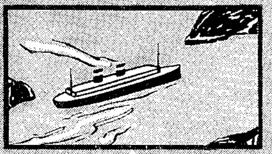

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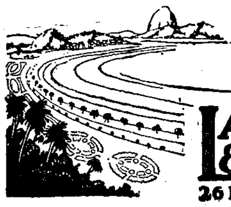

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had just signed with the Mutual Company for $10,000 a week and a bonus. Any firm could afford to lose money on her for the prestige she gave its other productions. At this crisis of her affairs, she was working in Hollywood. Between pictures, she came to New York, the financial center of the business. The hammering, the polite, insinuating approaches, had begun before she left California. She saw Adolph Zukor, told him frankly that she was worth more money.

"I agree with you," he said; but he made no offer.

"Well, before I sign with any one else, I'll see you again," said Mary Pickford.

Forth she went to a round of blandishment and entertainment, and to a first-class impersonation of feminine hesitation and capriciousness. Half a dozen times the ink was wet on the pen with which she was to have signed; and always at the last moment she drew daintily back. First to raise the ante was an agent of the American Tobacco Company, which still felt disposed to trifle with motion-pictures. He offered $7,000 a week. Vitagraph raised it again. John R. Freuler of the Mutual Company, which already had Chaplin, capped the stricture. He laid before her a contract which meant virtually a million a year. There the bidding stopt; it had reached the peak. Mary Pickford had taken pains to keep Zukor informed as to the status of negotiations. Now, the soft blue eyes with steel behind them faced across a desk the hazel eyes with unplumbed depths.

"I'm going to give you half of the profits of your films and a voice in selecting them," said Zukor. "And a guaranty of $10,000 a week. And, Mary, that's my limit. Others may offer you more. But it's as much as I can afford."

Mary Pickford did not stop to haggle. When the Chief spoke in that tone, she knew by experience he meant finality. A little discussion of details, and she was signing the contract. Why she did this, in view of a better offer, puzzled the motion-picture business at the time. There is no mystery about it. "I like to work with him," said Mary Pickford to a confidant. "We have the same ideas. We've been down in the world and up in the world together, and I'm sure of him. And $10,000 a week is enough, Lord knows! Besides, he's established. I don't have to worry about getting my money."

But again, some years later, as her contract drew toward expiration, "Our Mary" began to strain at the Famous Players leash once more. First National Pictures were being organized and Miss Pickford was the first prize the organizers were trying to win. Quoting further:

After she signed the $10,000-a-week contract, Famous Players-Lasky sent her to the Hollywood studio. Zukor, "whose ideas she liked," remained in New York, growing more and more absorbed in business, paying less and less attention to art. The lot at Hollywood had grown into a veritable factory, with the eight or ten productions going on at once. The management had, of course, become complex, a little impersonal. The intimate touch of those old days when they threshed out scenarios in Daniel Frohman's apartment had passed forever. The silver cord of personal understanding frayed and snapt Aware of this, First National approached her with its blandishments. Presently she was in New York again, receiving

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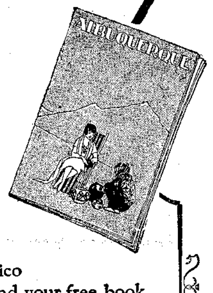

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homage and attention. "A share of the profits, your own way as an artist, and $250,000 guaranty on each picture," said First National. Mary Pickford carried the news to Zukor; he had heard it already. Hammered by two factions in his company—Pickford and anti-Pickford—he had thought out his answer for himself.

"I'm going to offer you," he said, "just what you're worth to me. That's a share of the profits and $225,000 guaranty a picture."

"This time, I'm not going to sign with you for less than any one else offers me," replied Mary Pickford. The meeting was formal; both were drawing a front of cold, commercial efficiency over inner fires of emotion. Mary Pickford went back to the headquarters of First National. And the next day she called up Zukor on the telephone.

"I'm about to sign that contract with First National," she said. "Have you anything to say to me?"

"Only God bless you, Mary, and I wish you well!" said Adolph Zukor. And so *after five years, during which she had* risen from a minor actress to a world celebrity, Mary Pickford departed from Famous Players.

Zukor, walking it out and thinking it out, had reached one of his far-sighted conclusions. Mary Pickford, for all her value, was reducing him to the position of a tail to the kite. The large corporation which he had built, the larger business combination which he envisaged, could not forever depend upon the uncertainty of one human personality. "Better to let her make her way for a while, and go on our own," he said at the conferences in his office.

There were anxious days for Zukor, and Daniel Frohman, who was aiding him, back in 1912 when Famous Players was being formed and Sarah Bernhardt's "Queen Elizabeth," one of the early multiple reel films shown in this country, was displayed. Zukor was an independent, and patents on equipment which he needed were owned by the Motion Picture Patents Company, known as "The Trust." Fear was constant that, by refusing a license, this organization would ruin Famous Players. At last, we are told, Frohman went to East Orange, New Jersey, to seek the aid and influence of Thomas A. Edison, who had made the practical motion-picture camera. Asked, Edison countered, according to Mr. Irwin:

"Well what, speaking specifically, can I do for you?"

"Give me a letter to the Motion Picture Patents Company, asking them to license our product," replied Frohman.

Edison pulled up a laboratory scratch-pad, wrote a brief note, handed it to Frohman. As he took it, Frohman had to control the trembling of his fingers; and a minute later he was controlling the muscles of his face. It was a coldly formal letter of the kind which a man of affairs writes when he can not refuse a request and yet does not want to commit himself. As a weapon against the Trust, it was worse than useless. Thinking quickly, Frohman determined to get Edison into a

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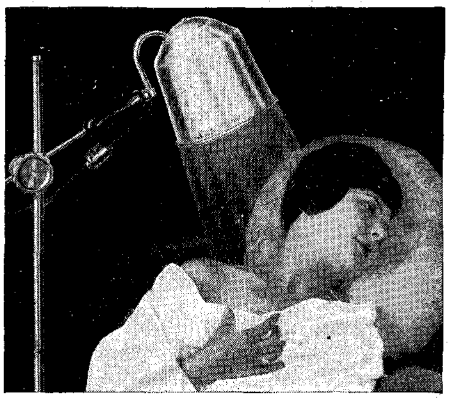

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more genial mood before telling him all this. And his mind flew to the past.

"I was Horace Greeley's office boy on the old New York *Tribune*," he began. "And I used to see you when you were a newspaper telegrapher."

Edison started from the mark, recalling old anecdotes of Greeley, Bennett, of dead-and-gone mutual acquaintances, and humorous incidents remembered from his days at the key. Warming up, he passed on to his beginnings as an inventor. Presently he was telling, with some lingering resentment, how a company which controlled an inferior product had killed one of his early inventions. Here was an opening. Frohman wriggled through it for a touch-down.

"Don't you see, Mr. Edison," he interrupted, "that we're exactly in the same fix to-day as you were then?"

"Well, I've written you a letter, haven't I?" inquired Edison. "What more can I do?"

"Make it strong," said Frohman. "Look at it! That won't get us anything."

Edison reread his note and smiled. But he hesitated.

"Exactly the same fix you were in!" repeated Frohman.

"I guess you're right," replied Edison suddenly. "Here goes again."

In the second letter he commited himself definitely to the cause of the Famous Players; asked and advised his associates to grant it every possible favor. Using Edison as a lever, Frohman and Zukor pried from the Trust a permanent license at the standard fee—half a cent a foot.

O. HENRY'S PERFECT NAME

"CAN you write?" he asked, ending his note. He needed money, so he obtained a check from a friend's bank and filled it out for $50, all but the signature. Then he sent it to his friend with a note which began: "This handsome steel engraving contains everything except a signature," and ended as we have already seen. The needy correspondent was none other than O. Henry. The friend to whom he appealed was Robert H. Davis, who relates the incident in his column, "Bob Davis Recalls," in the New York *Sun*. The end of the episode is not given. Mr. Davis told this story and others about O. Henry to a group of British authors. Presently the conversation came around to the short-story writer's use of the name, O. Henry, instead of his own name, Sidney Porter. Said one of the Englishmen, according to Mr. Davis:

> "After all, O. Henry is a ripping name for an author. One might almost come to the belief that it had much to do with fixing him in the public mind. There is something in the roundness of the name."

"Nevertheless," I ventured, "the name amounted to nothing until Porter gave it distinction."

"I'm inclined to think that Mr. Davis is right," spoke up an Englishman who belonged to that large aggregation of Britons who are strong for fair play. "If you want an illustration I would suggest that you project your thoughts down to the park that opens off Fleet Street and ramble around until you come to a flat gravestone that lies back of the Temple Church. Take the time to read the inscription that is

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

carved on the slab beneath which lies one of England's greatest men."

"Really, old chap, I don't quite get you," said one of the group. "As a matter of fact, I have never been in the spot to which you refer. Would you mind particularizing?"

"The grave to which I refer," continued the author who had come over to my side of the controversy, "contains two lines. I will quote them in full: 'Born, November Tenth, Seventeen Twenty-eight; Died, April Fourth, Seventeen Seventy-four. Here lies Oliver Goldsmith.' What a splendid name! How admirably it fits him! Nothing could be more musical upon human tongue."

"Well, what is the point?" asked the contestant.

"Nothing except the query: How could he have survived the name of O. Goldsmith? That 'O' belonged to Henry."

But this group discust other things about O. Henry than his name. Mr. Davis discovered some curious misconceptions about the man, and comments that "one of the penalties of fame is to be misunderstood." He writes of some of these misunderstandings:

"We are much interested in him," said a novelist whose books are widely read in America. "The biographies do not give sufficient detail as to his methods of writing. What were his inspirations? Where did he acquire his tremendous knowledge of the characters about whom he wrote? There seems to be no end to his powers of interpretation. Prolific to an amazing degree, tho he was a comparatively young man at the time of his death. How do you account for him?"

"He wrote with ease," I replied, "drew most of his characters from real life, and possest in equal parts the gifts of imagination and observation. He was master of the technique that gave his stories distinction. He was a journeyman author with a genius for narrative style and an uncanny prescience for plot."

"I have been told," interposed a successful short-story writer, "that necessity is what drove him on."

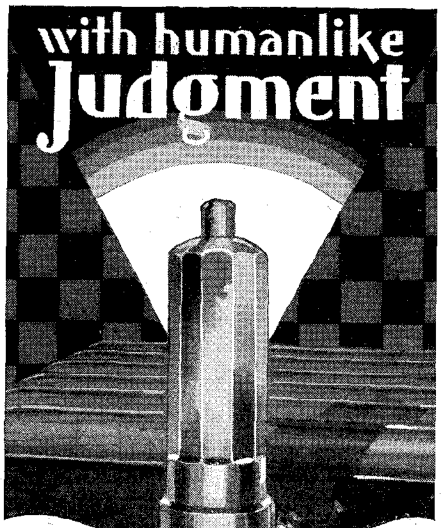
"Possibly in the beginning before the editors began to bid for his product," I replied. "But, later, after prosperity came to him, his output increased. Necessity is nothing new to an author."

"Is it true that when O. Henry wanted money he would write a few pages of introduction and a little dialog, agreeing for a small advance to complete the story within a week?"

"I bought a great many of his manuscripts during the lean years of his life, and do not recall such a performance."

"How, then, did he get the advance?"

"Simply asked for it in a bold speech or in his flowing handwriting. O. Henry was never at a loss for phrases calculated to subtract money from an editor. I have among my specimen appeals a letter in which he wrote: 'Dear Mr. Man: I am in need of some cash and have selected you to produce the same,' and another which makes the simple announcement that 'The bearer of this note will be glad to return with evidence calculated to strengthen my belief in the brotherhood of man. The boy



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"Astounding!" said the Briton. "I had come to believe that the peculiar form of his short stories was due to the fact that he wrote the first few pages just to negotiate a payment, and that after securing the money he sat down and added a finish that would fit the preliminary pages. You know a great many of his finest tales open with a scene or a situation that seems to be quite elusive. Suddenly a complete transition takes place and the reader is brought gasping to a conclusion that has all the proportions of an explosion. Most startling, I should say."

"And always lucid and clean cut?"

"Raw-ther. Like a cameo."

"Was he once in prison?" asked an elderly, apologetic man.

"Yes, for an offense committed by another," I replied. "A Damon and Pythias situation."

"Ah! Then he was not himself affiliated with the lower classes while in confinement?"

"Precisely."

"And how did he come by that delightful pseudonym 'O. Henry'? Perfect for purposes of literature."

"It has recently been established that the keeper of the night watch in the Cleveland institution where the author was confined was named Orrin Henry. That has since come to be regarded as the source of Sydney Porter's nom de plume."

THE COVER

BEARING the name associated with the Washington family, the artist of our cover, Eleanor Parke Custis, was born in Washington and studied art at the Corcoran Art School. Water-color was her chosen medium, and she goes far afield for most of her subjects, Switzerland and Italy furnishing many of her inspirations. Our cover is chosen from the "spoils" brought back from a recent European sojourn. When the group was exhibited, the Washington *Post* wrote:

> Miss Custis was wise to confine herself to the lake regions and to Paris on her first trip, which has been an inspiration to her, for she has concentrated on a particularly picturesque locality of Switzerland and has found the essentials of the places she has elected to paint. Nor has she been carried away as many travelers are on their first visit, and fallen a victim to the obviously post-card picturesqueness of many well-known localities.
>
> Her choice, without exception, has proved happy, and one has the feeling of seeing hitherto unsuspected charming points of view of Lugano, Montreux, and Lucerne.
>
> Miss Custis truly has evolved a style of her own. She has a natural predilection for houses. She has mastered their construction, and now draws them with precision and yet with much spontaneity, bathes them in an atmosphere of beauty and softness, through which the sound construction is plainly discernible. This in so young an artist is an achievement.
>
> She has gone ahead with great strides since her last exhibition. Her work is so much freer, more spontaneous and richer in color, which never is too intense—a fault that the young artist often falls into, too frequently using it as a cloak for incompetent drawing.

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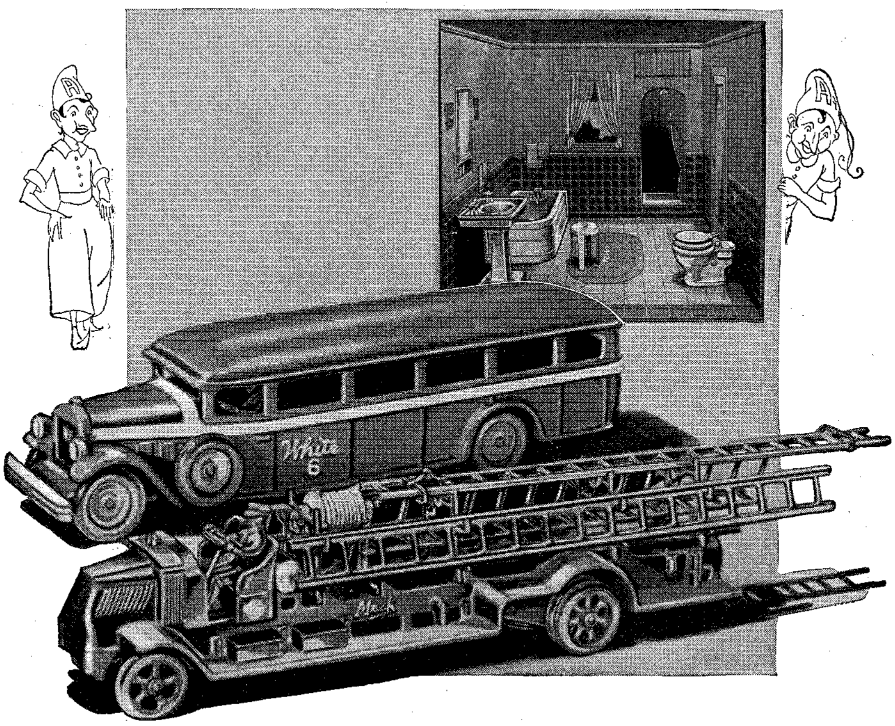

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ZONING LAWS AND CITY HEALTH

"MAKING cities livable," is the title of an article contributed by Bleeker Marquette, secretary of the Cincinnati Public Health Federation, to *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). Those who have conferred this boon on our cities, says Mr. Marquette, are the men who have contended for our zoning laws and the courts that have upheld their legality, until thirty millions of our population are under their protection. We have too often regarded these laws as merely measures to guard against unsightly or disagreeable surroundings. They are still more, argues the writer, active health measures, doing their part to abolish disease and postpone our final departure. Mr. Marquette states the situation thus:

American cities have grown in haphazard fashion, mixing varnish factories, paint-shops, slaughter-houses indiscriminately with residence neighborhoods, allowing the development of congestion and potential slum areas to go on with little check. Now, within the short span of ten years, more than 550 communities have adopted zoning to protect themselves against these developing evils. New York was the first to undertake it. Too much praise can not be given to the intelligence and wisdom of the group of men who were responsible for the formulation and the enactment of the New York Zoning Law. To take a city the size of New York and divide up its enormous areas into business, residence, and industrial zones, and to determine height limitations and open-space requirements for these zones was a great task. To have done this in a way that was accepted as sound by building and real-estate interests, and that has proved by experience to be in error in a comparatively small number of cases, was a monumental achievement.

What it is going to mean to America 50 or 100 years from now to have our cities developing in orderly fashion, with ample space for sunlight and air in the buildings in which we live and work, and play space for children, should appeal to the imagination of the health worker. Belief in its importance to health has been one of the most influential factors in the rapid advance of zoning, and yet it has been a difficult factor to establish, because of the lack of conclusive scientific evidence.

The social factors bearing on health are so many and so interrelated that it has not yet been found possible to separate completely the effect of physical environment from such influence as income, race, education, and medical service. Nevertheless, fortunately, all the evidence we have from experience and observation makes a case strong enough to have convinced legislators and courts. The city which provides adequate open spaces for all buildings in which people live and work, checks excessive congestion, and keeps objectionable industries out of residential neighborhoods, should certainly be more healthful than one with haphazard building development.

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spaces, to insure an abundance of sunlight and fresh air. No one would advocate that we should put these institutions in congested areas. If these considerations are important in nursing the sick back to health, they are no less important in maintaining the health of all.

Nothing in the modern progress of medical science has been more important than the proof of the value of sunshine. If sunshine will both cure and prevent rickets, if it is a great aid in the treatment of tuberculosis of the bones and joints, if it is helpful in building up vitality and resistance to disease in children and in adults, then we have a strong argument for controlling city development in such a way as to prevent congestion and guarantee open spaces sufficient to permit some sunshine to enter. The day is probably not far distant when we shall require all residences to be so oriented as to provide the maximum of sunshine in living-rooms, and when we shall require in new buildings window glass that will not screen out the ultra-violet rays.

More is known about ventilation than ever before. The fundamental requisites are motion, temperature, and the proper amount of humidity. For schoolrooms modified window ventilation has proved to be the most desirable of all known methods. The adequacy of open spaces surrounding structures will certainly play an important rôle in determining whether these air conditions can be provided. Obviously, the room facing on a narrow court will have little air motion, and in summer will have an excessive temperature.

A recent study of infant mortality in Cincinnati has shown that in the wards having the highest density of population the death-rate among children under one year of age is appreciably higher than in the others. Drolet in his study of tuberculosis among the Jews of New York City produced facts indicating that while there is a distinctly favorable racial resistance to this disease, it is significantly more deadly in the congested tenement areas, even tho the economic status is not greatly different.

Seattle, which stands among the highest of all cities in its percentage of home ownership, is among the lowest in infant-mortality rates. Dr. Leonard Hill, the noted English authority, points out that in England "rural districts still maintain the relative advantage over town districts which held in the olden days," despite the enormous amount of health work in cities.

The effect of permitting the intermingling of business and industry with residences is certainly not conducive to health promotion. The goal of the public-health movement is not alone the prevention of disease. Our objective is positive health-building—achieving such robust health, mental and physical, as will make life enjoyable to its fullest extent. It would be an unusual person indeed who would argue that this objective is fostered by the congestion, noise, odors, and smoke of the modern city. Smoke in particular is an evil which accompanies the business and industrial districts to an extent that is unnecessary in home neighborhoods. Smoke interferes with the sunlight, and deprives a community of a great deal of the beneficial sun's rays that it would otherwise have. Dr. Hill says:

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sunlight than others only four miles distant from them."

Keeping business and industry out of residential districts and increasing the size of open spaces greatly reduce the danger of fire and the resultant probability of injuries and deaths due thereto. The 1925 "Fire Prevention Year Book," published by the Baltimore Underwriters, states that the fire hazard is almost seven times as great in buildings used entirely for business as in buildings used entirely for residences.

Leading psychiatrists and neurologists have testified that the protection afforded to residential districts by means of zoning is beneficial to mental health. Horatio Pollock, statistician of New York State Hospital Commission, has shown that mental disease is much higher in urban than in rural districts of New York State.

The past ten years have been crucial ones for the cause, says Mr. Bleeker. At no time has there been any certainty that the courts would not yield to the cry of "taking property without due process of law," and deprive all cities of the benefits of zoning. Step by step the case has been strengthened, until now there is no longer any doubt of its validity. A reading of the many opinions that have been handed down shows how strongly the health arguments have influenced the courts.

READY-MADE CONCRETE

READY-MIXED concrete has been on the market since about 1916, we are told in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), and is to be obtained in a dozen cities in the United States. It has been employed, however, on a small scale, owing to difficulties of standardization and transportation. Other building materials need not be delivered "fresh," but mixed concrete does not brook delay. Improvements in plants and methods, however, have been so great recently, we are told by Edward N. Jones, of Pittsburgh, in an article contributed to the magazine named above, that we may expect a greatly increased use of ready-mixed concrete in the future. New buildings, instead of using portable mixers on the spot, will employ concrete mixed in large central factories and hauled quickly to the scene of action. Writes Mr. Jones:

There is hardly a steel mill or other industrial establishment in the Pittsburgh district that has not at some time or other used ready-mixed concrete for engine foundations or similar purposes. Small home owners have become accustomed to purchasing a few yards of concrete for needed improvements and thus, by placing it themselves, save much money as well as being assured of an honest mix.

After three years' experience in selling the idea of ready-mixed concrete in a city the size of Pittsburgh, and knowing in a general way the development of this new business in other cities, the writer feels that it will be but a short time until ready-mixed concrete not only will be used by contractors on every possible occasion but will be specified by architects and engineers.

This evolution (the change from transporting raw materials, sand, gravel, and cement to transporting finished concrete) will be more far-reaching in its results than those who will be affected realize. The retailer of building materials and supplies will no longer be the outlet for the producer of concrete aggregates and cement.

The central mixing plant offers a medium through which all inaccurate and uncontrolled proportioning methods can be eliminated, and the manufacture of concrete placed upon as scientific a basis as the making of fine steels. And when the concrete engineer commences to think of concrete manufacture in terms of "factory" production rather than as a field operation with such limited means as are afforded in a portable mixing plant, it will not be long until the whole process will be revolutionized.

After all, aside from the refinements made possible in the manufacture of concrete through the adoption of factory methods, the main factor upon which success or failure rests is transportation. If means can be found whereby this department can be efficiently and economically operated there will be no question as to the outcome.

Concrete must be furnished in a workable condition. This can not be done with ordinary dump trucks. Concrete must be furnished as required, and when wanted. Sand, gravel, and cement can be delivered days before required. Ready-mixed concrete must be delivered when the contractor wants it. This means that an efficient, economical transportation system with extra units ready at all times to take care of peak loads is a prime necessity.

Discussing this subject in an editorial printed in the same issue with the article quoted above, *The News-Record* says:

> It is only where the manufacture and vending of ready-mixed concrete is maintained on the highest plane of knowledge that it promises engineering success. This means plants equipped with every proved mechanical device for control under all variations of materials, weather, and conditions of delivery. It means informed and conscientious plant management—the scientific production of concrete. Commonly such enterprises have been undertaken in a tentative way as a means of utilizing the surplus capacity of a plant, or to retail concrete for the many uses where refinement in quality is not in particular demand. Even in these cases the buyer probably gets a better concrete than the average small builder and odd-job concrete worker gives him, but it is not the rigidly controlled product which good engineering demands. To insure this product, highly perfected plant equipment and plant direction are required.
>
> In all respects ready-mixed concrete is a promising development. It meets the conditions of construction in cities particularly well. Its quality control can be assured. It offers economies in quantity production. It centralizes and reduces supervision. There are obvious limitations to its use, imposed chiefly by transportation. There are many merchandising problems to be worked out. The greatest need of the business is centralization and concentration in the hands of producers who control all processes from the raw materials to the manufactured product.

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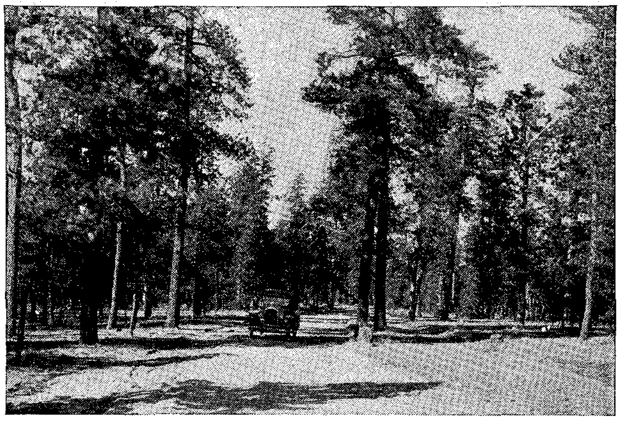
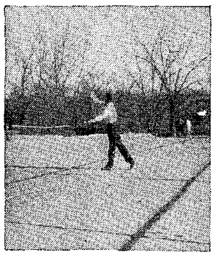


November Sunshine Among the Pines on Mountain Road Colorado Springs.



Tennis in January

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CLOUDLESS days average seventeen a month; less than four days a month on which the sun does not shine; sunshine temperatures in which children can play without wraps. This is the usual record of winters in the Pikes Peak Region for over thirty years.

Garden flowers were blooming in Colorado Springs after the middle of October this year.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

PROSPERITY OUT OF THE WEST

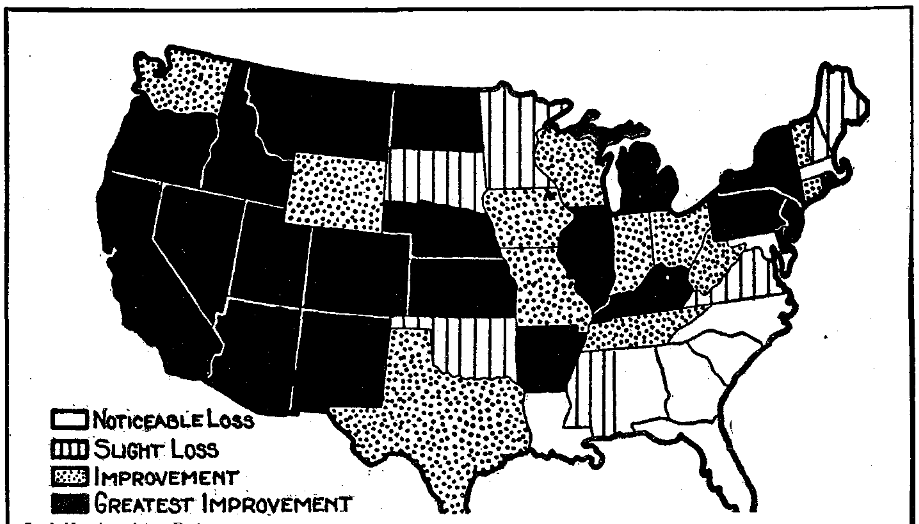
LOCHINVAR-LIKE, prosperity is seen riding out of the West, a hopeful sign of increasing business activity during the closing months of the year. As one writer puts it: "The West comes up to the Mississippi, hopeful, confident, and prosperous; if the nation fails to keep up the pace of recent years the rest of this year, it will not be the fault of the West." Several statistical authorities say much the same thing. For instance, the last two monthly reports of business activity based on bank debits issued by the Cambridge Associates of Boston show the greatest improvement over last year west of the Mississippi. This is shown graphically in the diagram herewith reproduced, which was published in October. The same organization calls attention to Department of Agriculture figures showing that the best crop conditions are to be seen in the West, and to a lesser extent in the Northeast. "A new, all-time record for activity and volume of fall business has been established in the Northwest," we read in *Commercial West* (Minneapolis). Similarly we find the New York *Evening Post's* business correspondents in St. Paul and Chicago insisting that the great territory surrounding those cities is contributing its full share toward the national prosperity. In *Farm Life* (Spencer, Ind.) we find an article entitled "The Cow Country Comes Back," which tells how the enormous western territory interested in cattle raising is rapidly recovering from the hard times of a few years ago. This is largely because of the recent increase in meat and cattle prices. Values, we are told, "are now back to war figures or thereabouts." And this affects more than what the writer calls the cow country—roughly speaking, the territory west of the Missouri River—because "all the corn-belt States count heavily on the cow country for steers to graze and feed."

In an article entitled "Prosperity Comes Out of the West," based on a recent extended tour of Western States, Mr. Theodore M. Knappen, chief editorial writer of *The Magazine of Wall Street*, declares that:

> Rebounding from a post-bellum depression, the West is already getting into its permanent stride. From the Mississippi to the Western ocean there is everywhere undeniable evidence of affluence and a rebirth of confidence and determination.

Space will not permit a long quotation from Mr. Knappen's article, but a few points he makes are worth noting. For one thing, he reports that the present prosperity of Western Canada is overflowing into the United States. In our Northwest he finds a general belief "that a great accession of prosperity, due to its commanding position in timber resources, can not be long delayed." Besides the direct effects of the activity of the forest industries, it is pointed out that "one of the greatest factors in the prosperity of the nation's rail and water carriers is to be found in the forest industries of the Northwest." Throughout this whole region, general trade is good, factories are busy, and crops are generally good. The situation in California is said to be much the same as in the Northwest. Then—

> The arid Southwest has come back to prosperity with the revival of the live-stock industry. Cattle and sheep men in Arizona and New Mexico are making money, and the outlook is that prices will favor them for many years to come.
>
> Coming from the optimistic Pacific West to the great agricultural States of the Western slope of the Mississippi Valley, we



Cambridge Associates, Boston

GREATEST BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEST

As shown by the Cambridge Associates' most recent estimate on the basis of increases in this year's bank debits over last year's.

find a huge cotton crop in Texas, and general agricultural prosperity. Oklahoma has a wheat crop 77 per cent. larger than last year. Kansas, with 170 million bushels, is 52 per cent. more productive of wheat than last year. Nebraska's wheat crop is somewhat smaller, so also are the wheat crops of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana, with Minnesota's about the same. Colorado has a little gain, and likewise Missouri. The corn-belt States west of the Mississippi—Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Oklahoma—have a corn crop almost half again larger than last year's. Grain prices are lower, but with larger volume the return to the producers may be larger than it was the previous year.

The large crops are likely to swell the tide of prosperity, even tho prices do not improve—a tendency to which they have lately shown. The crops, no matter what the prices are, always move; and so large crops mean heavy tonnage for the railroads in the agricultural regions and more business for all those engaged in milling, processing, and distribution. High cattle and lamb, and fair hog prices add their contribution.

There is little pessimism in the corn and wheat belts. The mounting purchase power of the farmers' dollar is attaining equalization between agriculture and manufacturing without resort to statute.

The entire West reports its crops as fair or good, wholesale trade fair or good, retail trade predominantly good or fair, and manufacturing as active, fair or good.

The West comes up to the Mississippi hopeful, confident, and prosperous.

ANOTHER VAN SWERINGEN RAILROAD

"THE Van Sweringens'll git you ef you don't watch out!" is a warning that a writer in the New York *Times* thinks ought to be widely circulated among unsuspecting railroads. The remark is made, of course, in connection with the recently announced purchase by the Clevelanders of the 600-mile Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, a consistent dividend payer connecting three important industrial cities and tapping the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. There is much editorial conjecture about why the Van Sweringens bought the road and what they intend to do with it, but at any rate, we read in the New York *Sun*, "their latest move should prove a stimulant to flagging interest in railroad consolidation." In their home city, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks "this latest purchase by the Van Sweringens may indicate that new merger developments are brewing." It may mean one of two things, avers the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> It may mean that the four great rivals who are seeking to partition the railroad mileage of the East on mutually acceptable terms are closer to an agreement than they have been hitherto at any time since they first undertook their comprehensive plan of voluntary consolidations in this territory. Or it may merely mean that the strategic struggle is still in progress, and that the Van Sweringens have stolen a march on their adversaries.

At any rate, brothers Mantis J. and Orvis P. Van Sweringen have bought for something like $9,550,000 about 67 per

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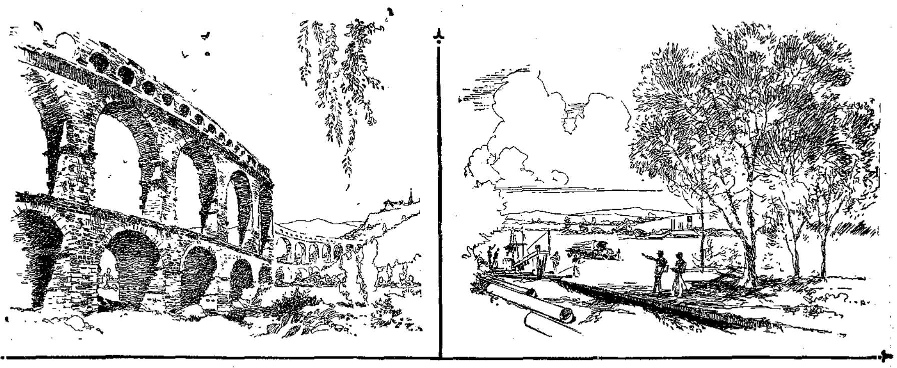

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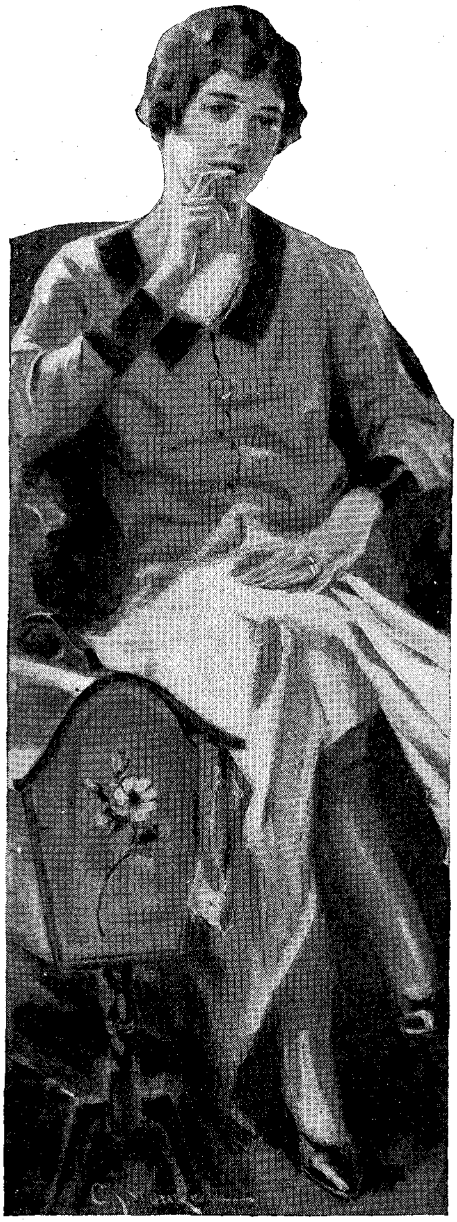
She thinks more about this Vital Question than She's willing to admit



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

cent. of the capital stock of the B. R. and P. from a New York banking group, and have announced that they will buy the remaining shares at par. The news of the purchase naturally brought the price of the stock on the Stock Exchange up to around par. A brief statement issued by the Van Sweringens contains this sentence: "We have in mind that this step may facilitate the Eastern groupings in an effort to reach an agreement which will be fair to all the roads concerned and in the general public interest." The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says of the purchase:

> The Van Sweringens now hold the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. The B. R. and P. is a big "Y" reaching from Pittsburgh to Rochester and Buffalo. Its present business is mostly coal. But the New York Central would like the northern end of it. The Erie could use it between Salamanca and Buffalo. The B. and O. could fit some of the trackage in the Pittsburgh territory into a new short freight line from Chicago to New York. The Pennsylvania entertains ambitions for better access along the south shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which it now reaches principally by branch lines. So the B. R. and P. is a very handy piece of railroad property for trading purposes.

It seems to the New York *Times* that the Van Sweringens attained two objectives in this new and unexpected deal:

> First and most important they have secured a further foothold in the Eastern territory, which, added to the Erie System, gives them the possibility of immediate groupings of certain Eastern lines into one vast system.
>
> The other objective attained is a tap into the important Pittsburgh steel and coal district as well as extremely valuable dockage facilities on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, the former at Buffalo and the latter just above Rochester. Several links of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh already connect with the Erie Railroad, also controlled by the Van Sweringens.

Mindful of recent mergers rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, *The Wall Street Journal* points out that:

> In the case of the B. R. and P. no potential loss to stockholders is involved, as the purchase was made by the Van Sweringens personally, at least, for the time being. Moreover, as has been true of all of their recent railroad acquisitions, the purchase is in accord with the Commission's tentative plan of consolidation.
>
> Whether or not the B. R. and P. will be used by the Van Sweringens as only another chip to bargain with, something can be said in favor of its merger with one or more of the properties which they now hold. Its final disposition depends on many factors. Perhaps the Van Sweringens have not yet given up their ambition to merge the C. and O., Hocking, Pere Marquette, Nickel Plate, and Erie. Judging from the Commission's decision last spring, which refused the C. and O. permission to purchase control of the Erie on transportation

PERHAPS it is because her protective instinct is stronger. Perhaps it is because she is closer to the youngsters and has more time to think about their future.

But, whatever the reason, the subject of life insurance protection is a matter of far greater concern to the average woman than she usually is willing to admit.

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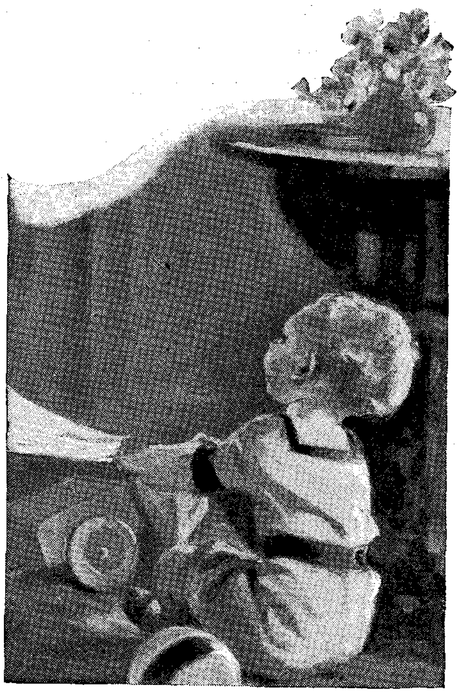

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grounds, such a merger seems almost hopeless under present conditions.

What appears more likely is that this group of roads will be split up into two systems, one comprising the C. and O., Hocking Valley, and Pere Marquette, and the other the Nickel Plate and Erie. However, the latter system would be lacking in coal reserves. The B. R. and P. traverses the Clearfield coal district of Pennsylvania.

The Interstate Commerce Commission not long ago refused to allow the Delaware and Hudson to take over the B. R. and P. Now the Van Sweringens have it. And so, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts it:

> Railroad politics is at work, reshaping the traffic map of the Eastern States, and gradually developing through trial and error the lines of least resistance for the consolidation of the multifarious links of railroads between New York and Chicago into a few great systems.
>
> So the process of bringing about consolidation of railroads proceeds through the gradual accretion of mileage in the hands of different groups as they mill about testing each other's strength and playing the game with opening after opening, until one or the other loses so many pieces that it has to admit defeat.
>
> The railroad problem of the United States has long since passed beyond the Interstate Commerce type of discussion.

HIGH INTEREST RATES HIT THE TREASURY

THE fact that the Treasury Department floated its October short-term loan at 4¾ per cent. interests students of money market for two reasons. For one thing it is held to indicate that Treasury officials expect present high interest rates to continue for some time, and for another, it is thought the Treasury has finally been compelled to yield to market trends instead of dominating them. The $300,000,000 Mr. Mellon borrowed last month is to be repaid in eleven months—a rather long maturity—and the interest rate, as the New York *Times* notes, is the highest "paid on such a loan since the cost of money to the Treasury was slowly subsiding from the 6 per cent., which had to be paid in the gravely disordered credit market at the end of 1920; it compares with 3½ per cent. or less paid only a year or so ago." According to *The Times*, the "fixing of nearly a year for the term of the new offering indicates that the Treasury does not look for important relaxation in the tension on credit, even after the year-end requisitions shall have ended." Under the existing circumstances, says the Springfield *Union*, the Treasury "is compelled to face in the money market virtually the same conditions that face any other borrower, and is forced to pay virtually the same rates." In other words, "in marking up its interest rates the Treasury is merely following an inescapable trend that influences the financial affairs of the Government as well as of business."

The Secretary of the Treasury explained

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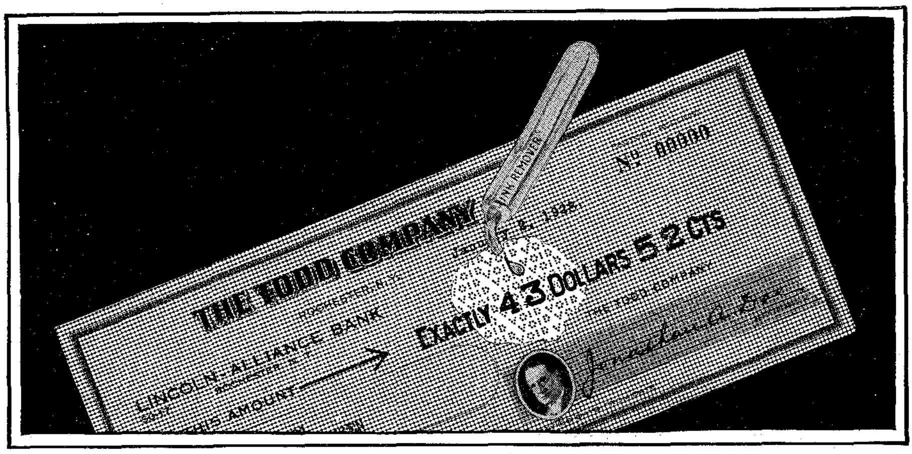

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

that the $300,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness were issued to provide cash to pay off Third Liberty loan bonds still outstanding and to meet October interest payments on the public debt and to provide for other requirements up to December 15. As we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> There will be another financing operation December 15, when three blocks of Treasury certificates amounting to $824,252,000 become due.
>
> Unless there is a material change in the situation, the bonds becoming due in December can not be refunded at as low a rate as they bear. Up to last June all government refunding had been made at rates lower than the securities retired, but owing to the drive against speculative activities through increases in the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rates money costs have gone steadily up since last spring and the Government, along with private industry and speculators, has been the victim.
>
> There is little doubt but that the Treasury could market its bonds at lower than the offered rates, because of the gilt-edge nature of government securities. Secretary Mellon, however, as he pointed out recently, believes that the Government should pay approximately the same interest rates for its money as private industry, considering the difference in the backing of the bonds.

It is the opinion of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that:

> It is altogether better for the needs of the country that money rates and credit conditions shall conform to the country's business necessities, rather than to the fiscal operations of the Treasury Department. In order to serve the financial and political desires of the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly deprest money rates, with resultant credit inflation and business extravagance. The unwisdom of this policy having at length been emphatically demonstrated, an about-face has been made. The Treasury now pays the going rate for money.
>
> Whatever losses the Government may incur by this policy are not so important to the American people as the benefit to business through the maintenance of the credit situation as a natural rather than an artificial level.

In contrast to the commentators who see in the October financing proof of the continuance of high money rates, C. F. Childs and Company, specialists in government securities, think that money rates will become lower in the future and that United States securities will go higher. The argument, as reported in *The American Banker*, is that the Treasury's redemption program is rapidly exhausting the supply of government securities for investment, thus increasing the demand and making investors willing to accept a smaller interest yield. At the present time, in the opinion of this authority, "it appears that interest rates

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are at the peak, and tho the speculative demand for funds may continue for a while, it merely delays the materialization of an ultimate and pronounced reaction to lower interest levels; so the consequent trend of U. S. Government obligations toward a lower yield basis may be regarded as inevitable."

THE RADIO THE FARMER'S STOCK TICKER

"THE radio set has become the stock ticker down on the farm," writes J. C. Gilbert, the Department of Agriculture's specialist in radio market news, in a recent issue of *Farm Life* (Spencer, Ind.). It seems that there are now 107 broadcasting stations which send out market reports on regular daily and weekly schedule, and the Federal Bureau with which Mr. Gilbert is connected helps out by maintaining about eight thousand miles of leased telegraph wires connecting all of the market news branch offices. We read further:

> As the service of broadcasting market reports has developed, the radio stations in the cities where the market news offices are located broadcast the quotations and the flash reports that must be handled quickly, and the summaries and reviews and comment reports are sent by mail to the more distant stations. In spite of the expense, a few stations have paid the telegraph charges on some of the reports, because the owners felt that the value of the service to the farmers justified the expense.
>
> From the Exchange, the auction rooms, the stock-yards, and the "Street," the reporters prepare their local reports, which are flashed over leased wires to all the other offices and to Washington.
>
> Each reporter has his own report and those from the other offices for distribution, and a wide distribution it is.
>
> California grape-growers are advised what New York and Boston paid for their Malagas and Tokays. Texas cattle shippers learn what their steers sold for in Chicago and Kansas City, and so on, all over the country the leased wire telegraph and the radio are speeding the news.

Commenting on Mr. Gilbert's story, the editor of *Farm Life* sets it down as an indisputable fact "that radio promises to do more to stabilize the markets than anything we have yet discovered":

> It is the only thing giving the farmer information he can act upon immediately. For instance, down in Fort Worth, Texas, one day recently, a hundred carloads of cattle came in and there was a slump in prices. The situation was broadcast over Station WBAP by the government market reporter, and the next day there were only two carloads, and the market recovered at once. If the Southwestern farmers had been compelled to wait for the slower reports by mail and daily paper, the flow of cattle to Fort Worth could not have been stopt for two or three days. And in Chicago it is being noted that a broadcast of the estimates for next day's expected arrivals of live stock reacts instantly on shipments. Carloads already on the way are frequently diverted to other points if the radio says Chicago is about to be congested with cattle or hogs.

A vacation that lasts the rest of your life

HOW would you like to quit work some day and start out on a vacation for the rest of your life?

How would you like to pack your trunk, cash a good-sized check at the bank, pick up a traveler's map and decide which part of the world you would like to visit *first?*

Or perhaps you would prefer to settle down in a cosy cottage in the mountains or by the sea—a comfortable place where you can spend the rest of your days just doing the things you've always wanted to do "when you had time."

Sounds attractive, doesn't it! No more work. No more worries. Nothing but good times ahead, and of course, with all expenses paid.

The money question

But where is the money coming from? Who is going to pay your expenses?

The answer is simple. All you have to do is to rearrange your present financial life slightly and the money question will take care of itself.

All you have to do is follow a simple but definite plan, and by the time you are ready to retire and take that vacation the money will be waiting for you.

This plan was devised by financial experts. It has been tried out by thousands of men and women. It is backed by a 100 million dollar Life Insurance Company. It is safe as a Government Bond.

The minute you make your first deposit on this plan, its benefits begin. Your most important money worries disappear. You look forward to a comfortable future. You know that you need only follow the plan to be taken care of financially.

And if you should become permanently disabled and unable to make further payments on your investment, there would be no need for worry. Your payments would be *made for you* out of a special fund laid aside for that purpose.

This Free Book explains it

A 24-page, illustrated booklet, called "How to Get the Things You Want," explains the plan in detail. It tells not only how you can retire with an income when you are 65, but how you can leave your home free of debt—how you can send your children to college—how you can create an estate—how you can make sure your income will go on even though you should become totally disabled—how you can leave an income for your family.

The financial plan outlined in this book is so clear and so simple that it can be understood at a glance. It is so sound, so sensible, so logical that the minute you read about it you will realize that it works. *Send for your copy of the free book today.* There is no obligation.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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HERE are just a few of the things you can do under the Phoenix Mutual Plan:

1 RETIRE with an income when you are 65.
2 LEAVE your home free of debt.
3 SEND your children to college.
4 CREATE an estate.
5 MAKE sure your income will go on even though you become totally disabled.
6 LEAVE an income for your family.

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Send me by mail, without obligation, your new book, "HOW TO GET THE THINGS YOU WANT."

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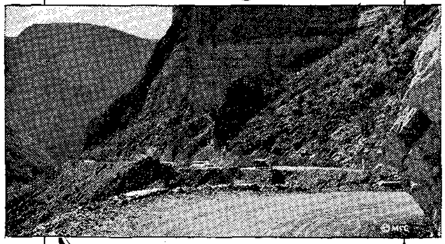
BUSINESS ADDRESS ....
HOME ADDRESS ....
CITY .... STATE ....



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EVERY VARIETY of OUTDOOR SPORT.

Picturesque, government-built Apache Trail Highway (above) provides safe travel to the famous Roosevelt Dam, irrigating fertile Salt River Valley.

Historic "Apache-land," once the wild hunting grounds of dangerous old Geronimo—gloomy canyons, weird deserts, orchards, "dude ranches," rivers, lakes, homes and gardens—all are linked by this fine paved highway.

Phoenix, heart of the old West, calls you to blue sky and sunshine, flowers and song-birds in this Southern sportland!

Come now—Santa Fe or Southern Pacific. Winter rates and stop-overs.

Phoenix

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A Summer Vacation In Winter!

LEAVE cold Winter here, and enjoy Spring and Summer in South America, where a beneficent nature has arranged a climate the opposite of that in North America... You can spend two weeks to two months playing in South America that will cost you less than staying in North America!... You can enjoy the scenic beauties and social gayeties of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

The voyage to South America is a revelation in travel enjoyment. Four 21,000 ton steamers maintain sailings from New York every other Saturday.

Luxurious ships, cool airy outside rooms, broad promenade decks, with all facilities for deck sports including deck tennis and an outdoor plunge.

The cuisine and service is famed in the southern trade.

Thirty days allow a round trip to Rio de Janeiro, spending 6 days in this the world's most beautiful capital and its nearby resorts.

A trip of 6 weeks allows for a round trip from New York with short stops in Rio, Santos, Montevideo and 9 days ashore to enjoy Buenos Aires, Paris of the Western World.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 17.—Flight Commander H. C. MacDonald, retired British naval officer, starts on a non-stop solo flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to London, in a Moth Gypsy de Havilland biplane.

October 18.—Lieutenant-Commander MacDonald fails to arrive at his destination, and is given up for lost.

Sixteen rebels are killed and many others wounded in two engagements with Federal troops in the State of Queretaro, Mexico.

Viscount Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet, to succeed Lord Birkenhead, resigned, it is announced.

October 19.—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Premier Poincaré of France, and S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, confer in Paris on the problem of definitely fixing Germany's war obligations to the Allies.

C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking, has sent a note to all the treaty Powers demanding immediate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, under which foreigners resident in China are subject to the jurisdiction of courts of their own nationalities, it is announced.

October 20.—A storm which reaches hurricane proportions at times sweeps the British Isles, crippling telephone and telegraph systems, and causing much property damage.

The Chinese Government, it is announced, has appointed Henry Ford, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Owen D. Young, Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, and Robert N. Harper as honorary advisers to China during the reconstruction period.

October 22.—The French and British Governments simultaneously publish their correspondence on the Franco-British naval limitation understanding to show that it was merely to iron out the differences between the two countries, and to promote the prospects of a naval agreement at Geneva.

October 23.—Anti-Semitic riots in Budapest, Hungary, marked by numerous minor casualties and arrests, cause the closing of four universities.

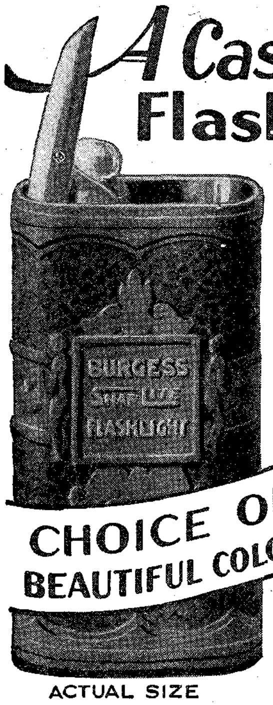
DOMESTIC

October 18.—W. Octave Chanute, of Denver, is killed, and four others in attendance at the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at Atlantic City, New Jersey, are injured in the crash of a passenger plane.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church unanimously agrees to postpone action on the proposed elimination of the Thirty-nine Articles from the Book of Common Prayer.

October 19.—President Coolidge dedicates the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania County Battlefields Memorial, near Fredericksburg, Virginia.

October 20.—The Congressional Medal of Honor is bestowed by Secretary of the



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A complete flashlight

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ACTUAL SIZE *Nothing else to buy*

THIS amazing innovation is the most practical flashlight ever designed. It answers practically every flashlight requirement. In ordinary usage lasts several months. Light snaps on and off as lid is opened and closed. No power wasted unknowingly. When not in use, power is guarded by Chrome, the preservative, a patented feature of Burgess Batteries. Thus extra life and service are added.

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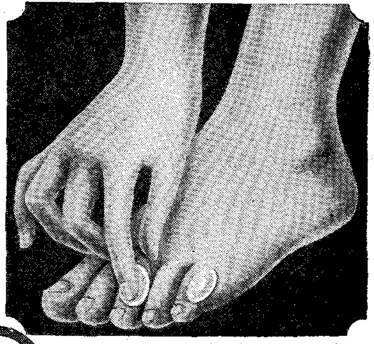
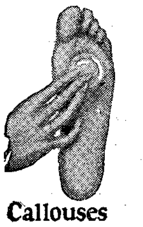




Corns

Pain ends instantly!

In *one minute* the most painful corns stop hurting when Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads are applied. These small, thin, soft, protective, cushioning pads *remove the cause*—friction and pressure of shoes — and heal by the natural process of *absorption*. That is why doctors use and recommend them. Also special sizes for Callouses and Bunions. Try this new, scientific, safe, sure way. At all drug, shoe and dept. stores —35c box.

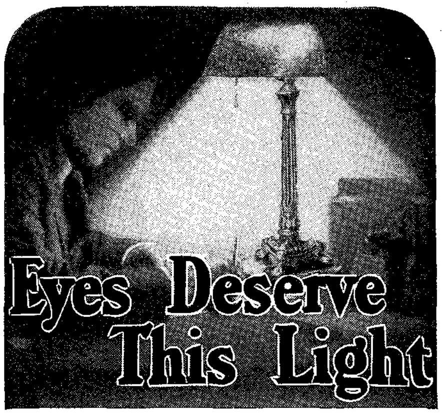
Callouses

Bunions

For free sample (mention size desired) and booklet, address The Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!



EYES are priceless, cannot be replaced and deserve your careful choice of a working light. Glaring light strains them and induces fatigue.

Nature made green and daylight restful to eyes. That's why Emeralite has a green glass shade and a special screen that changes ordinary electric light into soft eye-saving daylite.

Most decorative lamps are not good for reading. Emeralites look well and give a natural light that's ideal for eyes.

Booklet showing Emeralites for Desk, Table, Bed or Floor use, free on request.

Genuine Emeralites are branded for your protection. Look for the name. It pledges satisfaction.

Sold by department stores, office supply and electrical dealers

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H. G. McFaddin & Co.
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Established 1874

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KIND TO EYES

MOISTENS Dry Air

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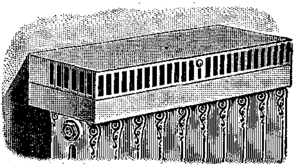
RADIATOR SHIELD Indorsed by leading physicians.



Keeps indoor atmosphere moist and healthful. Protects walls from radiator smudge. Pays for itself in saving of fuel.

Attractively finishes the radiator—fits any type. Sold by leading dealers. Write for facts and descriptions. Fully guaranteed.

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Treasury Mellon on Thomas A. Edison for "illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century."

October 22.—Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, President of the American Electoral Commission in Nicaragua, reports to the State Department that the forces under General Sandino, rebel leader, are practising terrorism among the inhabitants to interfere with the forthcoming American supervised election.

The Supreme Court of the United States refuses to review appeals from lower Federal courts approving seizure by the Government of foreign ships carrying liquor sighted within territorial waters and found to be without manifests showing their destinations to be the United States.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church adopts resolutions urging all the churches of Christendom to strive for organic unity, and commending the Episcopal Church to a program of country-wide evangelism.

October 23.—George Barr McCutcheon, well-known novelist, dies suddenly in New York City, after attending a luncheon. He was sixty-two.

The Episcopal House of Bishops adopts a resolution endorsing the enforcement of Prohibition and the anti-narcotic laws and calling upon members of the Episcopal Church to set a good example by obeying the laws.

Fred W. Ramsey of Chicago accepts the office of General Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., succeeding Dr. John R. Mott, who becomes chairman of the International Missionary Council.

Yes, He Doesn't Want a Policy.—(Copy of a letter received by a life-insurance man from a new client.)

Dear Sir: Sorry I will not except the policy which I told you before I did not tell you to give such a policy and I dont want any policy at the present time, I didn't tell you to pay any money to the Company and I havent got nothing to do with them so please do not anoy me any more with policys I can't do nothing for you now I am telling for the last time I dont want no policy and I havent got nothing to do with the Company I didnt ask you for no policy so please do not anoy.

Sincerely your,
Mr. Horowitz.

P. S.—I didn't tell you to write me a $3,000 dollar policy so now I dont want any other policys and you didnt ask me you should pay for the policy and you didnt ask me if I will except the policy so now it is your hard luck, I never heard of any man he should pay for a policy before the client wants to except it so you cant tell me any different so do what ever you want I do not want the policy.—*Schenectady Union Star.*

White Elephant.—

I never sailed a Zeppelin,
A silv'ry light or dark one;
But with or without any fin
I'd rather sail than park one.
—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Falling Down on the Job.—In twenty-four hours, it is said, one silkworm will produce material for a woman's complete outfit. Silkworms, we fear, are getting lazier and lazier.—*Springfield Union.*

For Smart People

A Word About Buying Screens

WITH winter almost here, most home-owners have already removed their old screens. And chances are, many of these people are saying: "Yes, we simply *must* order new screens for next spring."

But instead of placing their orders *now*, when special care and attention will be given every detail, they'll wait until the mad spring rush, and then take whatever they can get!

However, there are thousands of home-owners who "buy when the buying's best," and to them we offer this sensible suggestion:

Write today for our latest booklet on Higgin All-Metal screens, fully illustrating Higgin *Sliding* screens, trim and stylish, yet built for permanent service--Higgin *Rolling* screens, that roll up and out of sight as conveniently as your window shades -- Higgin *Hinged* screens, that swing so easily inward or outward.

Regardless of what your particular problem may be, Higgin (specializing in screens since 1893) is best equipped to meet it! Send the coupon now.

THE HIGGIN MFG. CO.
NEWPORT, KENTUCKY
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HIGGIN
ALL METAL SCREENS

The Higgin Manufaturing Co.
499 Washington Ave.
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Please send the books checked
☐ Screen Book
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Name ____________________

Street ____________________

City ____________ State ____________

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Mrs. Biddy Bossy.—Eggs in this vicinity are doing well and are yielding a large supply of milk.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Vanished Souvenirs.—"My dear, I won't have a thing left if that laundress keeps on stealing things. This week it was two Pullman towels."—*Life.*

Handy Invention.—Combination bookcase, carpet sweeper, dishes, kitchen rockers and stands, lawn mower.—*Ad in the Waukesha (Wis.) Freeman.*

Educated Poultry.—For Sale—100 pure bred White Wyandotte chicks, six weeks old. Will do house cleaning, sweeping, and dusting.—*Missouri paper.*

Simply Smothered.—"Maud is all wrapt up in herself."

"Yes; it's a pity she doesn't realize how much she is overdrest."—*Boston Transcript.*

Serious Loss.—L. M. Rodgers reported the theft of his wrist after he had laid it down in the rest room at the Union depot Thursday night.—*Erie paper.*

To Show His Paces.—"Miss Dense, allow me to present Professor Smith."

"Oh, professor, please do something absent-minded!"—*Alabama Rammer-Jammer.*

No More Cold Feet.—I used to hide in corners at parties and blush when spoken to but now a pin drop is audible as I rise, poised, perfect and primed, to toast my hose at a banquet.—*Erie (Pa.) paper.*

Cockney Caresses.—"Young Rose 'Awkins is goin' abaht sayin' you're in love with 'er, 'Arry. Is that right?"

"Garn! Don't take no notice of 'er! I may 'ave give 'er a clip or two over the ear, but that's all there is in it!"—*London Passing Show.*

Warm Sheik. — Salesman — Beautiful and efficient; will heat three to six rooms; very economical; sells at sight to every prospect.—*Norfolk (Va.) paper.*

Beats Drinking Vinegar.—"Dear Auntie, every time I go out I eat so much that I am really too fat. What can I do to reduce?"

Auntie—"Try going out with college boys."—*Columns.*

Pass the Padlocks.—Washington, Oct. 4 (A.P.).—Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—Partly cloudy to-night and Friday; not much change in temperance.—*Easton (Pa.) paper.*

Torture of Tantalus.—"That's what I call tough luck."

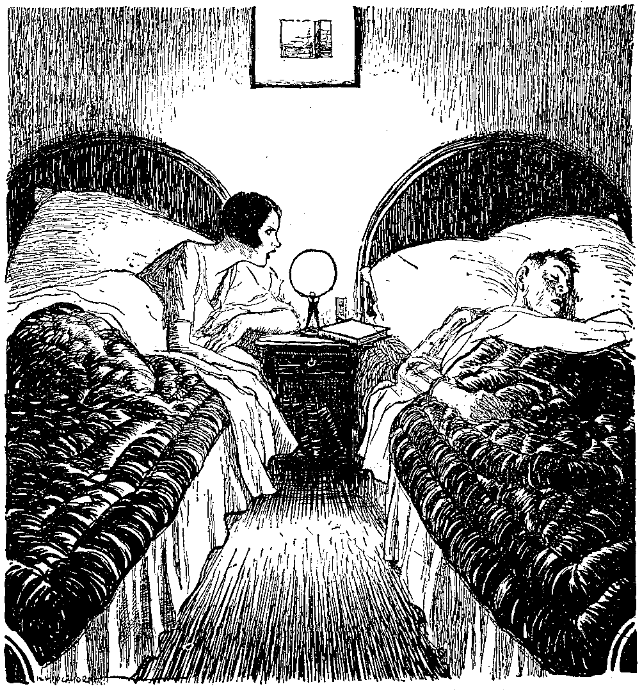
"What's that?"

"I've got a check for forty dollars, and the only man in town that can identify me is the one I owe fifty."—*Widow.*

Scrambled Surgery.—She is reported convalescing rapidly after a recent appendix operation for tonsils and adenoids.—*Federalsburg (Md.) paper.*

Raising the Ante.—Apple-growers now urge every one to eat two apples a day. Probably the theory is that the more doctors you keep away the better.—*Schenectady Union Star.*

Well Mothered.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Gledhill and Mrs. J. K. Lewis are in Los Angeles attending the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament, in which their son Keith is participating.—*Los Angeles paper.*



Wife (who has read that the subconscious mind of man is particularly receptive during sleep): "My wife wants a hat. My wife deserves a hat. I must give my wife money for a hat—for a good hat—an expensive hat. Where's my cheque-book? Quick!"

—*London Humorist.*

Human Chicken.—

Oakland Man Loses Head,
Runs Away After
Collision
—*Sacramento (Cal.) Union.*

Fellow Feeling.—A Junction City young woman who collects antiques recently acquired a haircloth chair, says *The Union*, and now she knows why her grandmother wore six petticoats.—*Kansas City Star.*

Fanned to Death.—In old days, a Napoleon had to be short. If he had been a little taller he would have been killed by the first of the bullets that went an inch above his head.—*Arthur Brisbane in the New York American et al.*

Waiting at the Church.—"Mose, dey is one preachah in dis town dat's pow'ful angry at me to-night?"

"How come?"

"Ah done hired him to p'fawm de obsequies at mah weddin', an' Ah didn' show up."—*Life.*

When the Lid's On.—"Clean dancing at Harrington Beach every night except Monday."—*Ad in a California paper.*

Wakeful Member.—Mother—"Bobbie, is grandmother asleep?"

Bobbie—"Yes, all except her nose."—*Pathfinder.*

Uncle Cupid Sam.—

WACCAMAW NECKERS
GET MAIL SERVICE
—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

Learned Bird.—Mr. Bullitt spoke to good-sized audiences and finished the day with a talk to a big crow at the library at Longview.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Yawning Garage.—"Has your brother come home from college yet?"

"I guess so, or else the car's been stolen."—*Ski-u-mah.*

Do Your Shopping Early.—I carry a nice line of Caskets at reasonable prices. When in need of one call and look over my line.—*Ad in a Florida paper.*

Identified. — First Farmer—"I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two-legged calf."

Second Farmer—"I know. He came over to call on my daughter last night."—*London Times-Globe.*

Double Life.—Philadelphia, Oct. 1 (A.P.)—A 36-year-old New York school teacher became the bride of a 77-year-old New York minister and the father of nine children in this city late to-day.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Whoopee!—Doctor—"I'm afraid I have bad news for you. You will never be able to work again."

College Student—"Whadda you mean, bad news?"—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

Cooked or Raw? — Miss Hazel Richardson Snyoground, of Jamestown, N. D., whose recipe for an ice-cream she called Crême Lindbergh was eaten at a banquet held recently in honor of the famous flyer.—*Caption in the Minneapolis Journal.*

Presence of Mind.—Mother — "You were a good girl not to throw your banana skins down in the train. Did you put them in your bag?"

Joan—"No, I put them in the gentleman's pocket who was sitting next to me!"—*London Passing Show.*

Deafening Whisper.—Then suddenly I heard Rachel's voice—a hoarse, passionate whisper.

"Look out, you fool! Look out, behind the curtains!"

Even as she shouted I remembered the third man.—*E. Phillips Oppenheim serial in Colliers.*